

Responses to Recommendations

IRAN

Review in the Working Group: 15 February 2010
 Adoption in the Plenary: 10 June 2010

Iran’s responses to recommendations (as of 23.06.2010):

In the Report of the Working Group:	In the Addendum:	During the plenary:	Summary:
123 REC accepted; 45 rejected; 20 pending	Out of the 20 pending, 3 are partially accepted (underlined), 1 is rejected and 16 are noted -> pending	The President of the HRC asked for clarifications on REC 6, 7 and 19. The delegation responded that they work on them was ongoing.	Accepted: 126 Rejected: 46 No clear position: 0 Pending: 16

List of recommendations contained in Section II of the Report of the Working Group A/HRC/14/12:

90. The recommendations listed below enjoy the support of Iran, out of which recommendations 102 to 123 Iran considers as already implemented or in the process of implementation:

- A - 1. Continue to respect international humanitarian law and international law in general (Kuwait);
- A - 2. Comply fully with the international human rights obligations to which it is bound (New Zealand);
- A - 3. Continue efforts to implement its obligations in the sphere of human rights protection (Russian Federation);
- A - 4. Ensure the full implementation of international obligations and constitutional guarantees, including with regard to the prohibition of torture (Austria);
- A - 5. Continue its efforts to promote human rights in the economic, social and cultural fields (Sudan);
- A - 6. Continue to take innovative measures to ensure that its development policies permit the full enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights in the country (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- A - 7. Enhance efforts to further promote economic and social rights, as well as the rights of vulnerable groups, including women, children and people with disabilities (Viet Nam);

- A - 8. Reconsider the inclusion of “apostasy”, “witchcraft” and “heresy” as capital offences in its updated penal code (New Zealand);
- A - 9. Ensure that its legislation and practice conform fully with requirements of article 18 of ICCPR and with its other obligations under international human rights law (Poland);
- A - 10. Establish a national human rights institution (NHRI) in full compliance with the Paris Principles (Poland);
- A - 11. Explore the possibility of seeking the accreditation of the High Council for Human Rights as Iran’s NHRI through the International Coordinating Committee for NHRIs (Malaysia);
- A - 12. Continue to promote the work of the High Council for Human Rights to achieve the establishment of an NHRI, as well as the timely implementation of a national plan for human rights (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- A - 13. Proceed with the implementation of strategies and policies to support human rights infrastructures and to achieve further progress in promoting a culture of respect for human rights (Qatar);
- A - 14. Continue its ongoing efforts, in accordance with the Twenty-Year Vision Strategic Plan for Development, to achieve global and sustainable development (Lebanon);
- A - 15. Continue to promote its successful social policies aimed at satisfying the needs of its population (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- A - 16. Continue its capacity-building programmes related to all aspects of human rights (Zimbabwe);
- A - 17. Continue to promote human rights training for public officials and authorities (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- A - 18. Continue to provide and improve human rights education and training for judicial and law enforcement officials (Pakistan);
- A - 19. Continue to include human rights in school curriculums (Sudan);
- A - 20. Expedite the completion of its strategic national action plan for human rights (Pakistan);
- A - 21. Coordinate efforts in a manner that promotes the effective enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights, and tackle obstacles in that regard (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya);
- A - 22. Continue to implement measures aimed at further promoting and protecting children’s rights, and intensify efforts to ensure further opportunities for access to higher education (Qatar);
- A - 23. Consider favourably the inclusion of the outcome of the present review in the human rights national strategic plan referred to in paragraph 124 of the national report (Mexico);
- A - 24. Continue to consider greater interaction with international human rights mechanisms (Viet Nam);
- A - 25. Continue to implement the advice of the important United Nations treaty bodies (Kazakhstan);
- A - 26. Cooperate with the United Nations special procedures, and follow up on the requests of visits of special rapporteurs, as announced today (Luxembourg);
- A - 27. Respond positively to the pending requests of several special procedures, and to allow the timely carrying out of their visits (Czech Republic);
- A - 28. Fully implement the standing invitation extended to the United Nations human rights special procedures (Chile);

- A - 29. Allow for a visit by OHCHR and other United Nations Special Rapporteurs and experts who have requested access to Iran (United States);
- A - 30. Finalize arrangements for the visit by the delegation from OHCHR (Australia);
- A - 31. Redouble its efforts to prevent any form of discrimination (Nicaragua);
- A - 32. Develop a legal framework for protecting and promoting the rights of women (Brazil);
- A - 33. Adopt measures to guarantee women's equality under the law (Chile);
- A - 34. Ensure the equal treatment of women and girls in law and practice (Austria);
- A - 35. Facilitate for all children born to Iranian mothers access to a birth certificate and Iranian nationality, regardless of the nationality of the father (Mexico); **1**
- A - 36. Continue to improve its policies and programmes to advance the status of women and girls, and protect children, including those with disabilities (Indonesia);
- A - 37. Take further concrete steps to promote the rights of disabled persons (Kazakhstan);
- A - 38. Continue its efforts to support persons with disabilities and integrate them in society on an equal footing, as real social partners (Kuwait);
- A - 39. Respect at least the minimum standards and the provisions of ICCPR and CRC concerning the death penalty, for as long as it is maintained (Belgium);
- A - 40. Consider the abolition of juvenile execution (Kazakhstan);
- A - 41. Take measures to ensure that no torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment occurs (Netherlands);
- A - 42. Take further steps to eliminate torture and other forms of ill treatment, and ensure an effective and impartial judicial system (Denmark);
- A - 43. Respect the human rights of prisoners and detainees, and investigate and stop immediately any alleged abuses (Ireland);
- A - 44. Ensure that the treatment of detainees duly follows international standards and that irregularities to those standards are properly investigated (Estonia);
- A - 45. Conduct a policy of zero tolerance towards the trafficking in women and girl children, child prostitution and the production of pornography involving children (Germany);
- A - 46. Ensure, in law and practice, all guarantees of due process of law established in ICCPR, including the principle of presumption of innocence, as well as avoiding any punishment for the exercise of other rights recognized under the Covenant, such as freedom of expression and the right to association and assembly (Mexico);
- A - 47. Uphold its constitutional provisions guaranteeing freedom of worship (United States);
- A - 48. Respect the freedom of religion (Germany);
- A - 49. Take all measures necessary to ensure the protection of religious minorities, including implementing the recommendations on adequate housing put forward by the Special Rapporteur after his visit in 2006 (Denmark);
- A - 50. Respect freedom of religion, and assure a fair and transparent trial for members of the Baha'i faith, in full compliance with the commitments undertaken as a State party to the implementation ICCPR and other human rights instruments (Romania); **2**

A - 51. Continue its policy of promoting and protecting all rights of the members of recognized religious minorities, as an important step to provide cultural diversity in society and create opportunities for those minorities to preserve their identities; and, to that end, further ensure their political representation and promote their greater involvement in the planning and implementation of various projects aimed at providing financial assistance for their educational and cultural needs (Armenia);

A - 52. Take timely and extensive measures to guarantee to its citizens the right to express dissent (Denmark);

A - 53. Enhance freedom of expression and assembly, and to safeguard all groups, journalists and especially human rights defenders (Brazil);

A - 54. Allow freedom of expression, freedom of the media and of assembly (Germany);

A - 55. Fully guarantee the right to freedom of expression, press and political activity, including through the adoption of concrete measures aimed at the implementation of articles 24, 25, 26 and 27 of the Iranian Constitution (Italy);

A - 56. Make a full explanation of the relationship between the restrictive actions taken by the authorities and the Constitution; (Japan);

A - 57. Conduct a review of legislation to ensure that it complies with article 19 of ICCPR, which protects the right to freedom of expression (Slovenia);

A - 58. Guarantee free and unrestricted access to the Internet (Netherlands);

A - 59. Strengthen cooperation with non-governmental organizations, and ensure that the rights of all those involved in human rights advocacy are protected under Iranian law, in accordance with its obligations under ICCPR, and that freedom of association is enshrined in Iranian law (Ireland);

A - 60. Step up efforts to enhance the participation of women in all spheres of socio-economic life, in keeping with the progress made in women's education (Bangladesh);

A - 61. Continue to promote the living standards of the people by allowing the further enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights (Kuwait);

A - 62. Continue efforts to guarantee effective social coverage and all related services (Kuwait);

A - 63. Continue to take measures to increase access for its population to health and education services (Cuba);

A - 64. Continue to make progress in education and health care, with a particular focus on women and girl children (Bangladesh);

A - 65. Continue its efforts to provide health, education and social assistance services in rural areas (Kuwait);

A - 66. Continue efforts aimed at the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals and achieve prosperity for the people, in particular by facilitating access for the population to the necessary health services (Qatar);

A - 67. Strengthen mechanisms at the national level to reduce poverty among members of socially vulnerable groups and the problems facing them, and share its experiences with interested developing countries (Kyrgyzstan);

A - 68. Continue to combat poverty, with due regard for regional particularities (Bangladesh);

A - 69. Continue efforts to reduce poverty and limit disparities in education and income (Zimbabwe);

A - 70. Pursue its endeavours to guarantee basic education for all citizens (Lebanon);

- A - 71. Continue efforts to develop education, particularly in the rural parts of the country, with the participation of the private and public sectors and nongovernmental organizations, with a view to reducing poverty through employment opportunities and the strengthening of human resources (Kyrgyzstan);
- A - 72. Continue its efforts to provide educational facilities for students with special educational needs (Sri Lanka);
- A - 73. Continue its innovative programmes to eradicate illiteracy, and continue its initiatives to spread education at all levels and throughout the country (China);
- A - 74. Continue to implement its literacy plan at the national level to achieve the full elimination of illiteracy (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- A - 75. Sustain its designed programmes aimed at the availability and affordability of higher education (Syrian Arab Republic);
- A - 76. Continue to promote and protect its rich historical and cultural heritage (Cuba);
- A - 77. Share its experiences in the realization of the cultural rights of the people, including through diversified cultural initiatives and activities (Tajikistan);
- A - 78. Strengthen its efforts to include the various Iranian cultures and traditions in its national legislation (Sudan);
- A - 79. Continue providing support to the vulnerable group of people who have sought refuge on its territory (Algeria);
- A - 80. Continue the extraordinary initiatives of cooperation with developing countries, as a way to achieve the full realization of the right to development (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- A - 81. Continue its efforts to promote and protect human rights in accordance with the characteristics, values and needs of Iranian society (Lebanon);
- A - 82. Continue to raise awareness about human rights, and to strengthen national efforts to protect them, with due respect for cultural specificities and Islam (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya);
- A - 83. Explore the possibility of undertaking a comprehensive study on the positive implications of the implementation of a legal system based on civil and Islamic law, and share its experiences and best practices in that regard (Malaysia);
- A - 84. Continue its efforts to strengthen and protect human rights in accordance with the cultural values of the Iranian people (Sri Lanka);
- A - 85. Share its experience and best practices with other interested countries, regarding the protection and consolidation of the rights of persons with disabilities (Pakistan);
- A - 86. Share its experiences, expertise and initiatives with interested countries in the field of public health and “health tourism” (Pakistan);
- A - 87. Continue efforts and contributions at the international level aimed at strengthening international human rights mechanisms; and, in particular, help to make those mechanisms work on the basis of non-politicization and dialogue based on respect and cooperation, which guarantees the realization of the interests of the international community (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya);
- A - 88. Continue to promote initiatives in defence of international solidarity and equality dialogue at the relevant United Nations organs, with a view to promoting human rights and solidarity among all nations and peoples of goodwill (Zimbabwe);
- A - 89. Continue its international efforts to create an international order based on cooperation and inclusion (Tajikistan);

- A - 90. Pursue its efforts at the international level to create an international order based on justice and equality (Syrian Arab Republic);
- A - 91. Continue its policies aimed at promoting dialogue among religions and civilizations, at both the national and international levels (Sri Lanka);
- A - 92. Continue to promote initiatives on dialogue among cultures (Syrian Arab Republic);
- A - 93. Continue, in view of its rich history, culture and tradition, its efforts and initiatives to promote dialogue among religions and civilizations, including by focusing on the theme of promoting and protecting human rights and a culture of peace (Malaysia);
- A - 94. Continue its initiative on dialogue among cultures, in particular intercultural dialogue on human rights (China);
- A - 95. Share with regional and other interested countries its good practices regarding the protection of the cultural heritage of members of traditional minorities (Armenia);
- A - 96. Pursue and enhance its contributions to the dialogue among civilizations (Algeria);
- A - 97. Share with interested countries the Iranian experience with regard to promoting the participation of civil society (Algeria);
- A - 98. Share with other countries, in particular multicultural countries, its experiences in the strengthening of education (Tajikistan);
- A - 99. Continue its efforts to combat drug trafficking (Tajikistan);
- A - 100. Share with other developing countries its experiences and best practices in guaranteeing the right to food and combating poverty, in particular in the area of microcredit (Tajikistan);
- A - 101. Continue in its plans to realize the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights, and tackle the problems related to the illegal and unjustified economic sanctions against the country (Zimbabwe).
- A - 102. Guarantee the protection of the civil and political rights of all, particularly dissidents and members of minority groups (Chile);
- A - 103. Guarantee, in compliance with its obligations under ICCPR, the effective independence of the procedures and administration of justice, restricted emergency legislation, adequate protection for human rights defenders and political opposition members, and the effective guarantee of freedom of expression and opinion and freedom of religion and belief (Chile);
- A - 104. Investigate and prosecute all those, including Government officials and paramilitary members, suspected of having mistreated, tortured or killed anyone, including demonstrators, political activists, human rights defenders and journalists (Canada);
- A - 105. Ensure that competent bodies investigate allegations of torture, enforced disappearance and secret detention, that those responsible are punished and that programmes providing reparation for victims are established (Chile);
- A - 106. Establish effective complaint mechanisms for victims of torture (Czech Republic);
- A - 107. Take measures to ensure an effective and impartial judicial system, in conformity with ICCPR is guaranteed (Netherlands);
- A - 108. Release or charge and bring before a court – in a manner consistent with international fair trial standards and Iran's own Constitution – all persons detained in connection with the demonstrations following the 2009 presidential elections (Canada);
- A - 109. Guarantee access to legal representation for those detained in connection with the demonstrations following the 2009 presidential elections (Poland);

A - 110. With regard to those arrested after the presidential elections, fully respect the right to a fair trial of all persons under arrest and detainees, in compliance with articles 32, 35, 38 and 39 of the Iranian Constitution (Italy);

A - 111. Provide information concerning the whereabouts of detainees, to their families and legal defenders and to provide access to them (Austria);

A - 112. Establish strict accountability of members of the police and military, prison and detention personnel and the judiciary for any violations of human rights, in particular for torture (Czech Republic);

A - 113. Immediately investigate all allegations involving the torture and other ill treatment of those arrested or detained during the demonstrations in June 2009 (Australia);

A - 114. Conduct an independent investigation regarding killings, arrests and detentions following the demonstrations following the 2009 presidential elections, including the possible excessive use of force by security forces (Poland);

A - 115. Conduct a transparent and public inquiry into the violence emanating from security forces following the presidential elections of 2009 (Austria);

A - 116. Take measures to ensure that Government and security officials implicated in human rights abuses relating to extrajudicial and arbitrary detention and the possible use of torture are investigated, prosecuted and punished (Netherlands);

A - 117. Ensure that the trials of seven Baha'is are fair and transparent and conducted in accordance with international standards, and that Iran amend all legislation that discriminates against minority groups (Australia);

A - 118. Ensure that the trial of the Yarran is conducted in a fair and transparent manner, consistent with Iranian law, natural justice and due legal process (New Zealand);

A - 119. Fully respect the rights of the adherents of the Baha'i faith and to judicially prosecute those inciting hatred against them in religious environments, the media and the Internet (Luxembourg);

A - 120. Repeal all criminal provisions dealing with freedom of expression and freedom of assembly to comply with international human rights standards (Slovakia);

A - 121. Take measures to ensure that security forces, including police, armed forces and Basij, do not use excessive force against those exercising their right to freedom of expression, association and assembly (Australia);

A - 122. Amend its press law to define the exceptions to article 24 of its Constitution in specific terms that do not infringe upon the internationally guaranteed rights of free speech and a free press (Canada);

A - 123. Ensure that laws do not criminalize legitimate freedom of expression, association and assembly (Australia).

91. The following recommendations will be examined by the Islamic Republic of Iran, which will provide its responses in due course, but no later than the fourteenth session of the Human Rights Council, to be held in June 2010:

P - 1. Ratify CAT (Italy, Austria, Netherlands)/accede to CAT and the Optional Protocol thereto (Czech Republic)/accede to CAT, as well as the Optional Protocol thereto, and establish a national preventive mechanism provided for by the Protocol (Estonia)/become a party to CAT and accommodate visits by the Special Rapporteur (Denmark)/ratify the Optional Protocol to CAT (Chile)/sign and ratify CAT and the Protocols thereto (Spain)/ratify CAT and the Optional Protocols thereto (Luxembourg);

P - 2. Bring its legislation in line with the international human rights conventions that Iran has ratified, including CRC, and abolish at least the death penalty for crimes committed by persons under the age of 18 (Netherlands);

P - 3. Accept requests for visits from special procedures so that they can take place as soon as possible (Spain); **3**

P - 4. Respond positively to pending requests by several United Nations Special Rapporteurs to visit (Austria);

P - 5. Accept a visit to the country by the Special Rapporteurs on violence against women, on the situation of human rights defenders, and on freedom of opinion and expression (Belgium);

A - 6. Take all steps necessary to reform the discriminatory provisions of penal and civil laws, including with regard to women's equal rights in marriage, access to justice and legal discrimination (Ireland);

A - 7. Bring its national legislation into conformity with international obligations on women's rights, and to follow the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, as well as guarantee the safety of advocates for gender equality (Estonia);

P - 8. Cease execution by stoning (Australia);

P - 9. Take urgent action to reduce the number of offences punishable by death, and to entirely ban the execution of such sentences in case of juveniles (Hungary);

P - 10. Fully comply with its obligations under ICCPR and CRC with regard to the use of inhumane and/or public execution and the use of the death penalty in the case of minors (Ireland);

P - 11. Renounce the execution of persons who were minors at the time of the crime, in accordance with its commitments under CRC (France);

P - 12. Cease all planned executions of juvenile offenders, and to prohibit the imposition of the death penalty for crimes committed by minors (Australia);

P - 13. Eliminate, juvenile executions and executions of persons for crimes that they committed when they were under the age of 18 (Czech Republic);

P - 14. Ban executions of juvenile offenders, in compliance with article 6 of ICCPR (Italy);

P - 15. Strengthen the moratorium on the death penalty against young people, established in October 2008; limit the crimes punishable by the death penalty; to commute death sentences to imprisonment; and withdraw its reservations to CRC and specifically prohibit the application of the death penalty to young people in all circumstances (Spain);

P - 16. Remove or define its blanket reservation to the CRC and to declare an immediate moratorium on juvenile executions, with the aim of abolishing the death penalty for offences committed by minors (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

P - 17. Consider eliminating the death penalty for people who were under 18 at the time of the commission of the crime for which they were convicted, as stipulated by CRC, and withdraw its general reservation to the CRC (Chile);

P - 18. End the practice of executing juvenile offenders and of public executions, including through stoning (Austria);

A - 19. Extend the rights guaranteed in Iranian legislation to all religious groups, including the Baha'i community (Brazil);

R - 20. Review security and criminal laws that are open to abuse in the form of the persecution of human rights defenders and political critics (Czech Republic).

92. The recommendations below did not enjoy the support of the Islamic Republic of Iran, of which 28 (recommendations Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 22, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43 and 44) Iran considers to be inconsistent with the Institution-Building text and/or not internationally recognized human rights, or not in conformity with its existing laws, pledges and commitments:

R - 1. Sign and ratify CEDAW (Spain)/ratify CEDAW and the Optional Protocols thereto (Luxembourg)/accede to CEDAW (Estonia)/ratify CEDAW as soon as possible, without any reservation (Belgium)/take further steps to ratify CEDAW (Netherlands); ratify CEDAW (Chile);

R - 2. Cease all actions as a third-State proxy, and to refrain from financing, organizing, training, supplying and equipping non-State actors committing acts in violation of international law (Israel);

R - 3. Amend its Islamic Penal Code law on "Offences against the National and International Security of the Country" to define "national security" and associated breaches in specific terms that do not infringe upon the internationally guaranteed rights of free speech and assembly (Canada);

R - 4. Ensure that the new Penal Code safeguards the rights guaranteed by ICCPR, to which Iran is a signatory, in particular by defining or removing offences open to political manipulation, such as so-called "offences against national and international security", currently used to curtail freedom of expression, assembly and association (United Kingdom);

R - 5. Allow the Special Rapporteur on torture to visit the country, and provide him with access to detention facilities (United States of America);

R - 6. Invite the Special Rapporteur on torture to visit the country (Australia);

R - 7. Agree to a visit by the Special Rapporteur on torture to investigate these practices and allegations of systematic violence in detention facilities (New Zealand);

R - 8. Cooperate with the Special Rapporteurs, such as the Special Rapporteur on torture, who have been refused access to Iran since 2005, despite the standing invitation extended to them (France);

R - 9. Grant access to the United Nations Rapporteurs on torture and on the independence of judges and lawyers, and facilitate their visits (Netherlands);

R - 10. Facilitate visits by all special procedures mandate holders outstanding since 2005, and extend an invitation to the Secretary-General so that he may investigate the post-election violence and independently assess the human rights situation (United Kingdom);

R - 11. Accept a visit by the working group on arbitrary detention to investigate the detention conditions of prisoners (France);

R - 12. Repeal or amend all discriminatory provisions against women and girls in national legislation (Israel);

R - 13. Take all appropriate measures to end discrimination and harassment against persons belonging to ethnic and religious minorities (Austria);

R - 14. Ensure that all minorities, and particularly the Baha'i community, can exercise all of their rights free from discrimination and persecution, in conformity with the recommendations of the Human Rights Committee, the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing (Mexico);

R - 15. Put an end to discrimination and incitement to hatred vis-à-vis the adherents of the Baha'i faith (Luxembourg);

R - 16. End incitement to hatred, including statements that show contempt for General Assembly resolutions 60/7 and 61/255, on Holocaust remembrance and Holocaust denial, respectively (Israel);

R - 17. Eliminate, in law and practice, all forms of discrimination against persons belonging to religious, ethnic, linguistic and other minorities, as well as against lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons (Israel);

R - 18. Revise legislative provisions that are discriminatory on the basis of sex, religion, political opinion or sexual orientation (Luxembourg);

R - 19. Decriminalize consensual same-sex activity between adults and eliminate legal provisions discriminatory to women and religious, national and other minorities (Czech Republic);

R - 20. Abolish the death penalty (Luxembourg)/immediately stop executions and abolish the death penalty (Germany)/amend the relevant legislation to abolish capital punishment entirely, in keeping with General Assembly resolutions 62/149 and 63/168, as well as the Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, and transfer the existing death sentences to imprisonment terms (Slovakia)/consider a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to abolishing it (Brazil)/ introduce a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its abolition (Italy)/extend the moratorium on the death penalty and abolish the death penalty, especially for juveniles, in keeping with its international commitments (Estonia)/introduce a moratorium on executions as soon as possible (Belgium)/put an end to executions and adopt a moratorium on the death penalty (France)/commute all death sentences, in particular executions of political prisoners, and abolish, in practice, public executions by hanging and stoning (Israel);

R - 21. Immediately halt the execution of juveniles and political prisoners and, furthermore, establish an official moratorium (Canada)/comply with its obligations under article 37 of CRC and article 6 of ICCPR and prohibit executions of persons who, at the time of their offences, were under the age of 18 (Israel)/cease immediately the use of the death penalty, especially for minors and those who committed offences while they were juveniles (New Zealand)/favourably consider alternative sentences for juvenile offenders, and immediately halt executions of all juvenile offenders on death row (Slovenia);

R - 22. Consider the elimination of cruel punishment, including juvenile execution and stoning (Japan);

R - 23. Take immediate action to cease the practice of torture in detention facilities, and investigate and prosecute allegations of torture (United States of America);

R - 24. Eradicate, in national legislation and in practice, torture or other cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment (Israel);

R - 25. Codify torture as an offence in law, in keeping with the definition set out in CAT (New Zealand);

R - 26. Ensure that all acts of torture are crimes according to national legislation, and that the definition used complies with that set out in article 1 of CAT (Czech Republic);

R - 27. Adopt and implement efficient policies aimed at eliminating genderbased violence, combating traditional stereotypes through targeted human rights educational campaigns, and guaranteeing for victims access to justice and rehabilitation (Slovakia);

R - 28. Release all political prisoners (Luxembourg);

R - 29. Ensure the immediate release of illegally detained persons (Austria);

R - 30. Guarantee the independence of the judicial system, renounce the staging of collective trials and allow the effective exercise of the right to a defence (France);

R - 31. Provide due process of law for those charged with crimes, and to discontinue the “show” trials (United States);

R - 32. Provide guarantees of a fair trial, allowing access to independent observers during the judicial proceedings; amend the provisions of the procedural criminal code that allows the Government to deny the basic right to a lawyer during the accusation period; guarantee transparency and

accountability and allow lawyers access to relevant information concerning each case; investigate and prosecute all public officials and Basij paramilitary members suspected of torture, ill treatment or extrajudicial execution; eliminate every restriction on the freedom of expression, particularly with regard to digital media, which runs counter to ICCPR (Spain);

R - 33. Put an end to abusive recourse to trials in camera, and authorize international observers to attend trials (France);

R - 34. Take steps to end the current culture of impunity by ensuring that all allegations of abuse are investigated by the judiciary in a timely, independent and transparent manner (United Kingdom);

R - 35. Accept the establishment of an international, credible and independent inquiry mechanism to shed light on the violations since the 2009 presidential elections (France);

R - 36. Ensure the transparent and independent investigation of the numerous cases of excessive violence against demonstrators, followed by mistreatment and torture in detention in the aftermath of the presidential elections in June 2009, and ensure the prosecution of the persons responsible (Czech Republic);

R - 37. Carry out independent investigations into serious abuses against participants in peaceful demonstrations, and hold the perpetrators accountable for their crimes (Hungary);

R - 38. End its policy of fanatic Islamism and intolerance towards persons belonging to other religions, including adherents of the Baha'i faith (Germany);

R - 39. Provide for urgent instructions to all schools to respect freedom of religion or belief and to take specific measures to reprimand any teacher or school administrator who intimidates or discriminates against Baha'i children (Slovenia);

R - 40. Release detained Baha'i leaders and end policies of discrimination against Baha'i and other religious and ethnic minorities (Canada);

R - 41. End acts of repression against persons belonging to ethnic or religious minorities, particularly the Baha'i, and to respect their rights (France);

R - 42. End its severe restrictions on the rights to free expression, association and assembly; and end the harassment and persecution of journalists and bloggers (United States);

R - 43. Stop the intimidation and harassment of human rights defenders, journalists, bloggers, media and artists (Austria);

R - 44. Put an end to the detention and trials of writers solely for the practice of their right to freedom of expression (Slovenia);

R - 45. Prosecute security officials involved in torturing, raping or killing (Austria).

Notes

1 The recommendation as originally formulated: "Guarantee that all children born to Iranian mothers have access to a birth certificate and Iranian nationality, regardless of the nationality of the father" (Mexico).

2 The recommendation as originally formulated: "Respect the freedom of religion, end the policies of discrimination against religious minorities and assure a fair and transparent trial of members of the Baha'i faith, in full compliance with the commitments undertaken as a State party to the implementation of ICCPR and other human rights instruments" (Romania).

3 The recommendation as originally formulated: "Accept immediately requests for visits from special procedures so that they can take place as soon as possible" (Spain).

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