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UPR Islamic Republic of Iran

Sudwind regrets that Iran has missed the opportunity to use this very constructive mechanism for improving the human rights situation in the country. Iran doesn't accept such fundamental recommendations as ratifying CAT, CEDAW and the second optional protocol of ICCPR as well as all 41 recommendations regarding ban of capital punishment with the excuse that they contradict the Islamic teachings or that they contravene with the constitution and basic laws of the country. For us civil society actors this means that Iran doesn't want to stop torture or discrimination against women and that in the next 4.5 years, we will still witness the very high number of individuals executed. The number of individuals executed in the last 5 years for drug offenses which is not categorized under the most serious crimes, was 2052 and the number of last year's executions was more than the number of seats in this hall. During the adoption of the first cycle we mentioned our concerns on political executions in the country. This concern continues as do public executions and execution of juvenile offenders.

Iran has accepted the recommendations regarding establishment of an independent national human rights institution in conformity with the Paris Principles both in first and this cycle. However, neither the high council for human rights whose general secretary is Mr Mohammad Javad Larijani and is a subdivision of the judiciary of the Islamic Republic of Iran nor the Iranian Islamic commission of human rights which is a category C institution are capable of transition to an independent national human rights institution. Sudwind concludes that the acceptance of such recommendation for Iran means that after 9 years and until 3rd UPR cycle we should have an independent national human rights institution.

The suppression of dissidents in Iran has no end. Mr Mousavi, Mr Karoubi and Ms Rahnavard are illegally deprived of all their rights as citizens of Iran since 3.5 years ago. They are kept by force in their homes with many officers controlling them, with no access to information or necessary health services and they don't even have access to fresh air and sun.

In the Islamic Republic of Iran the rights to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly, freedom of religion and belief are massively violated. The discrimination against women, LGBT, ethnic and religion minorities continue. However, we believe that the international community can put pressure on Iran so that this state actually begins to work on the improvement of human rights in the country.