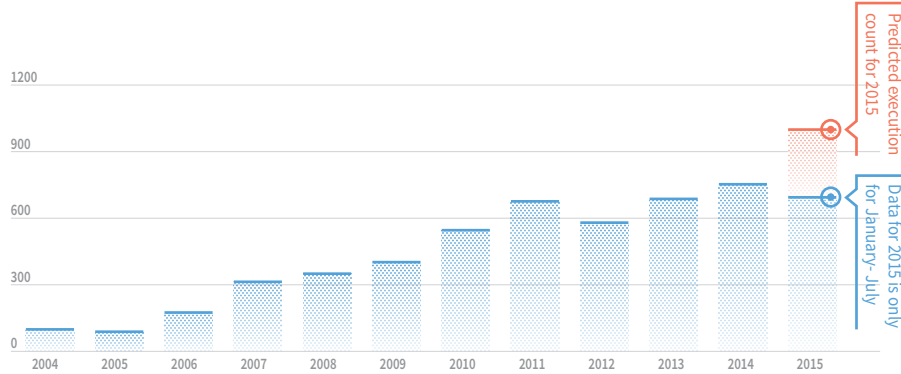


# THE UN ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN IRAN

This summary visualizes key facts and findings presented in separate reports on human rights in Iran produced by UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon and UN Special Rapporteur on Iran Ahmed Shaheed in September and October of 2015 along with relevant information from other UN reports.

ALARMING USE OF THE DEATH PENALTY

## NUMBER OF EXECUTIONS PER YEAR



## DRUG RELATED EXECUTIONS

International human rights law prohibits executions for drug-related offenses. Drug-related offenses are not considered to be among “the most serious crimes” for which the death penalty is permitted, after other conditions are met, to be used under the ICCPR.

62.5% OF EXECUTIONS FOR DRUG RELATED OFFENSES

## A CLOSER LOOK AT 2015



### Fatemeh Salbehi

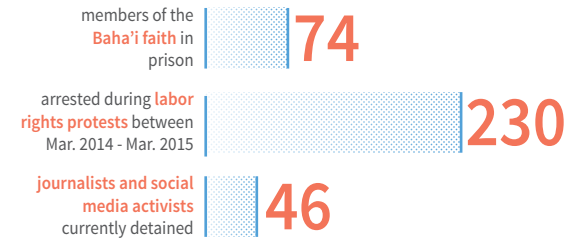
Iranian authorities executed Fatemeh Salbehi on 13 October 2015 for a crime she allegedly committed at the age of 17. Salbehi was convicted of the homicide of her husband, whom she had reportedly been forced to marry when she was just 16 years old. Several UN Special Rapporteurs decried the juvenile execution and the lack of judicial leniency, citing concerns that Salbehi experienced domestic abuse.

IMPACT IRAN

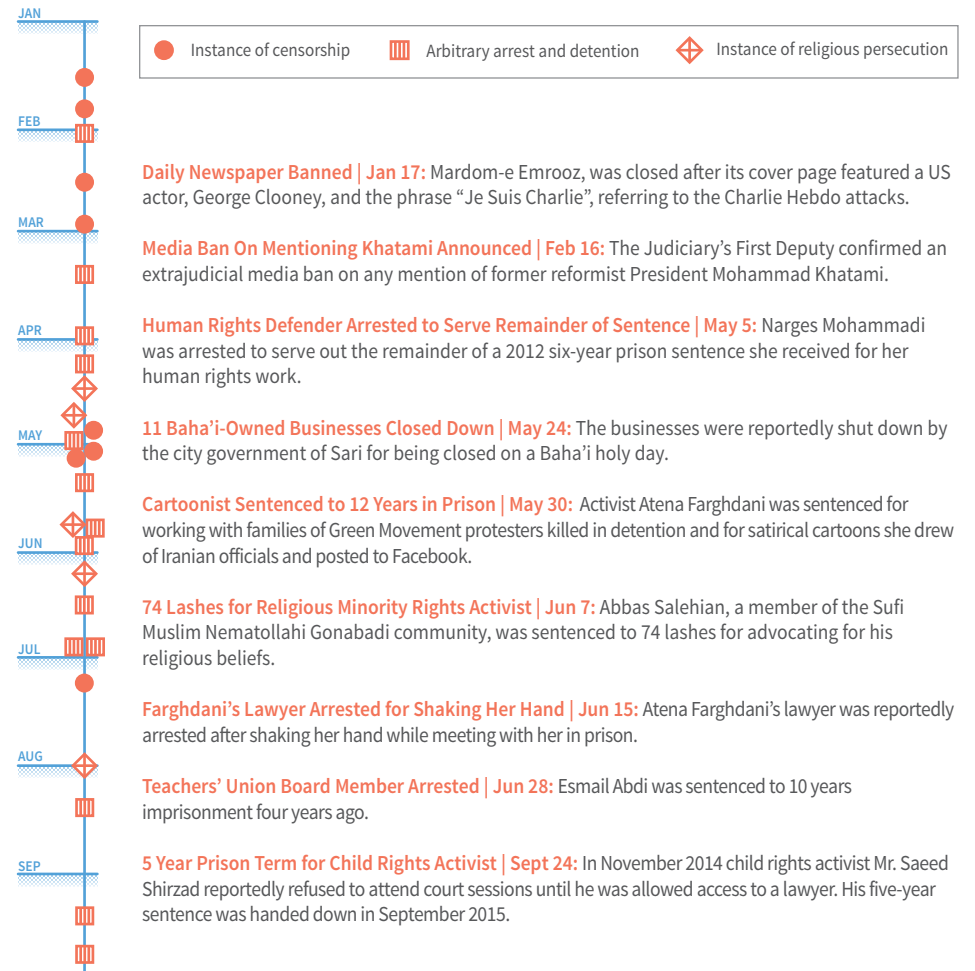
LIMITS ON EXPRESSION, ASSOCIATION, ASSEMBLY, AND RELIGION

## AT RISK OF ARREST OR REPRESSION

Iranians who attempt to exercise their rights to free expression, association or belief routinely face censorship, arrest and detention, torture and ill treatment, and persecution of various forms. Human rights defenders, religious minorities, journalists, ethnic minority activists, political dissidents, labor leaders, and students are among those at risk.

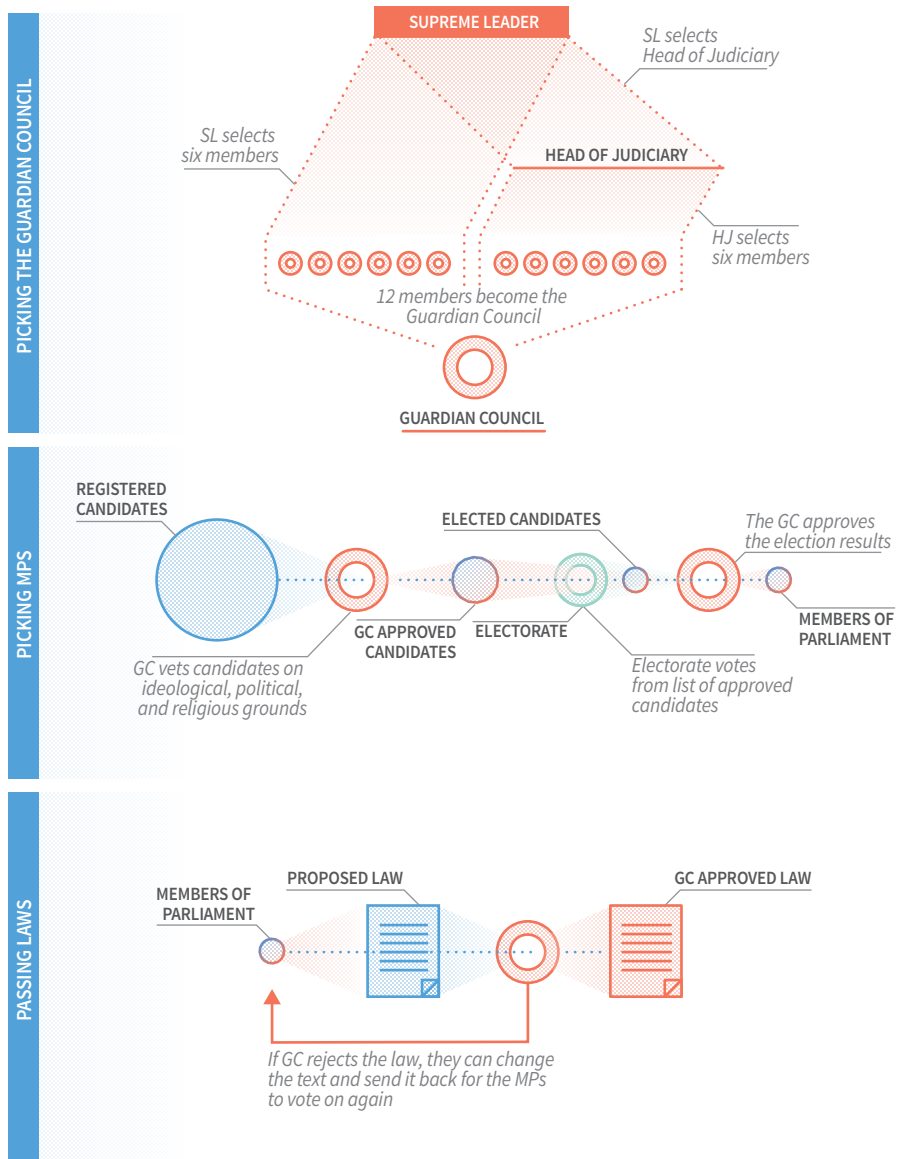


## TIMELINE OF 2015 CASES REPORTED BY THE UN



# LIMITS ON FREE AND FAIR ELECTIONS

## PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROCESS



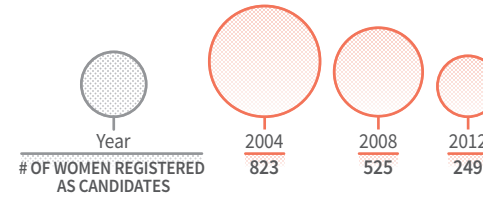
### REPRESENTATION OF RELIGIOUS MINORITIES IN PARLIAMENT

Five seats in Parliament are reserved for recognized religious minorities: Zoroastrians, Jews, Assyrian Christians, and Armenian Christians, who receive two seats. Religious minorities can only run for these designated seats.

### QUALIFICATION CRITERIA VIOLATES THE ICCPR

Parliamentary candidates must first be vetted by the Guardian Council and must be **“blessed with vision, hearing, and speaking [capabilities and must have a] believe and practical commitment to Islam and the sacred State of the Islamic Republic of Iran”**.

## WOMEN IN PARLIAMENT



Women now occupy only 3 percent of the seats in the parliament, and 3.4 percent of the seats in city and village councils across the country.

Iran ranked 135th of the 142 assessed countries worldwide for women's political empowerment in 2014.

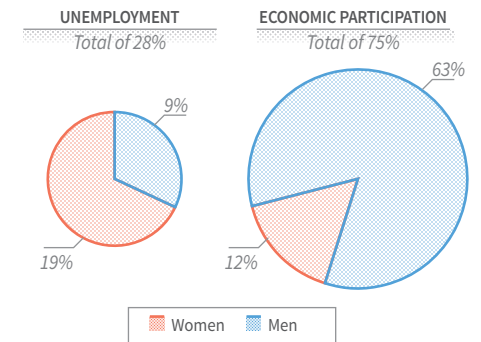
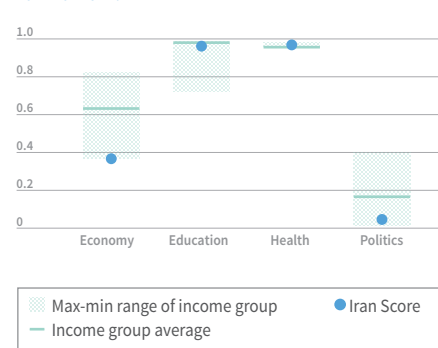
## WOMEN IN SOCIETY AND THE ECONOMY

The Islamic Republic of Iran remains in the bottom 5th percentile of 142 countries in overall equality for women according to the World Economic Forum Gender Gap Index.

Women's full and equal enjoyment of human rights were raised in 59 of the 299 recommendations during the 2014 UPR cycle and constituted the single-most frequently raised issue of concern during the review.

“Despite achieving a top ranking for women's access to health and education among countries within its own income group, Iran ranks last in terms of economic participation and political empowerment for women”.

“In a trend that has remained stable for the past 5 years, women's unemployment is double that of men and their economic participation half.”



# INEQUALITY OF WOMEN

## DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

ALMOST 7 OF 10 WOMEN HAVE EXPERIENCED DOMESTIC ABUSE



14.1% OF PREGNANT WOMEN SUBJECT TO VIOLENCE FROM THEIR PARTNER



The Islamic Republic of Iran has no specific law criminalizing domestic violence. Marital rape is not prohibited and article 630 of Iran's Penal Code allows a husband to kill his wife if she's caught committing adultery. Women who seek a divorce on the grounds of domestic violence must first prove the abuse was 'intolerable'.