

In the Name of GOD

Human rights achievements of the Islamic Republic of Iran

The secret of longevity

2019-2020



Considering that the Special Rapporteur on Iran has not mentioned the dimensions of the achievements of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the field of progress and achievements of human rights; Therefore, in addition to criticizing and offering solutions, a number of Iranian human rights NGOs consider it necessary to present Iran's achievements and progress in a report in order to observe the levels of fairness and justice.

Foreword

The Islamic Revolution should be considered the beginning of great and fundamental changes in Iran, the region and the world; After the victory of the Islamic Revolution, the people of Iran by their decisive vote chose the Islamic Republic of Iran based on the principles of independence, freedom and the sublime and progressive rules of Islam as the desired form of government. Over the past 42 years, the Islamic Republic of Iran has tried to guarantee and ensure the rights of the people in various ways economic, cultural, social, political, etc..., relying on its Islamic standards and constitution, and based on the existing conditions and realities of society, such as the imposition of illegal and unilateral sanctions by Western countries. Evidence of these efforts, is the progress of the human rights situation and the vast achievements of the Islamic Republic of Iran over the last four decades, which can be acknowledged in comparison with many other countries. On the other hand, the long-time enemies of the Islamic Republic of Iran try to prevent the understanding of the realities of the Islamic Revolution and the valuable achievements of the Islamic Republic by the public and international minds through their media power, and disrupt the international community's view of Iran with a kind of realism for them; Meanwhile, the Islamic Republic of Iran has been able to achieve valuable achievements in various fields and has aroused the admiration of international organizations. While despite the great achievements and high status of human rights in Iran, which is based on Islamic standards and human dignity; Irrespective of these human rights developments, the Special Rapporteur of Iran is trying to reflect its intended issues with the technique of lying at the international level. Therefore, considering the unrealistic actions of the Special Rapporteur of Iran, in the present article we decided to provide a brief overview of the actions taken by the Islamic Republic of Iran during the period 1398 to 1399 for information and exploitation.

Judicial justice

The Islamic Republic of Iran, also in the constitution as its most important legal document, has paid special attention to the issue of judicial justice, as in Article 151, it explicitly holds the judiciary responsible for achieving justice and has tasks such as addressing public grievances, restoring public rights and expanding Justice is in charge of this system. Therefore, it can be said that from the constitutional point of view, the ultimate goal of the judiciary is the realization of rights and the administration of justice, which is interpreted as judicial justice.

The judicial system of the Islamic Republic of Iran during 2019 to 2020 in order to achieve judicial justice for all, has made great efforts in the direction of legal reform and has made changes in this regard, which we will mention some of these measures in the following:

1- Fair trial

In the Islamic Republic of Iran, the issue of fair trial is emphasized in the Constitution, the Code of Criminal Procedure and other ordinary laws in all stages of the trial from discovery and investigation to the execution of sentences, regardless of race, religion, gender and ethnicity. During the transformation of the country's judiciary system, important documents have been considered in order to ensure the right to a fair trial, which are mentioned in the table below:

Circulars and Executive instructions in the field of judicial justice from 2019 to 2020

Row	Circulars and Executive instructions	Date of approval
1	Circular for the elimination of any paper correspondence between the judicial authorities and the Registration of Deeds organization	2/7/19
2	Instructions for preserving human dignity and values in the judiciary	16/7/19

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3	Executive Instructions Online announcement of the capacity to receive prisoners to the competent judicial authorities	29/7/19
4	Instructions for establishing a specialized complex for investigating economic crimes in Tehran	10/8/19
5	Circular of the Dispute Resolution Council	19/8/19
6	Instructions for organizing prisoners and reducing the penal population of prisoners	28/8/19
7	Circular of the Chief Judiciary on how to summon legal entities	7/9/19
8	Instructions of the Chief Judiciary regarding the forming a file on the personality of the accused	17/9/19
9	Circular of the Chief Judiciary regarding the establishment of the headquarters for the prevention and investigation of electoral crimes	17/9/19
10	Instructions for revising judicial laws and regulations	2/10/19
11	Circular on delegating authority to the judiciary based on the issuance of notification of membership of representatives of the judiciary in all quasi-judicial bodies in the province	7/10/19
12	Circular on Delegating Authority to the Judiciary in Assigning Branches of Courts to Investigate Crimes of Smuggling of Goods and Currency and Issuing a Ruling on Conversion of Fines to Imprisonment	16/10/19
13	Judicial <u>Registration</u> Regulations	21/10/19
14	Instructions for organizing and expediting the execution of civil judgments	22/10/19

15	Instructions on how to make a legal inquiry from the Legal Department of the Judiciary	11/12/19
16	Instructions on how public institutions participate and interact with the judiciary	17/2/20
17	Implementation of organizing instructions and how to apply the results of evaluation of judicial system staff	29/2/20
18	Instructions for managerial <u>staffing</u> in the judiciary	10/3/20
19	Circular on preserving the dignity and credibility of Witnesses evidence in the judicial system	30/3/20
20	Circular not to issue a deprivation of consular services in order to reach wanted persons in abroad	18/5/20
21	Instructions for registering and completing information of judicial systems	8/9/20
22	Instructions on how to take turns to provide judicial services to clients	9/9/20
23	Instructions on how to deal with leaving the legal duties of managers and employees and preventing it	21/10/20
24	Judicial security document	12/10/20
25	Instructions for forming a specialized judicial complex for investigation to commercial lawsuits	19/11/20
26	Draft amendment to the law on the implementation of financial and dowry convictions	22/3/20
27	Approval of the bylaw on attorney's fees and salaries of official experts	28/3/20

- **Electronic Trial (E-Trial)**

E-Trial, as one of the main approaches of the judiciary system, is a big step in facilitating people's access to judicial services and expediting the processing of cases, and in order to honor the client and provide good services to the clients of the judiciary system. E-Trial has significantly reduced the length of time for investigating to litigation and, while speeding up and facilitating the litigation process, has accelerated the realization of rights. On the other hand, the current special circumstances of the COVID-19 epidemic and confrontation with it, have provided a unique opportunity for the Judiciary to use existing legal capacities to develop judicial processes using new technologies. In addition to preventing the spread of coronavirus outbreak and protecting the health of the community, especially the health of judges, staff and clients, this measure has had positive and significant effects on expanding the use of E-trial and saving costs, time and manpower. In this regard, effective measures have been taken by the judiciary so far, such as launching more than 30 electronic systems of judicial services, holding online courts, electronic courtrooms, etc., which are mentioned below:

Benefits of providing electronic services to citizens

Responsiveness and providing information about the status of the case through the information base

Possibility of publishing the opinions of various judicial and legal authorities for use in scientific societies and judges

Reducing the mistakes of branches employees in preparing papers such as warnings

Assisting users in observing statutory deadline

Helping to prevent repetitive lawsuits in various jurisdictions

Increasing the speed and quality of trial

Comparing the status of handling different cases across the country

Sending communique to people by e-mail

Ability to evaluate and supervise the activities of judges and courts

Receiving people's bills, petitions and complaints through the Internet

Reducing the litigation costs by mechanizing manual processes

Accelerate the communication of judicial authorities with other affiliated organizations

Accelerate in accessing to judicial Record information of people

1- Electronic Judicial Services Systems



**Electronic Judicial Services System
(SANA System)**



SEJAM system



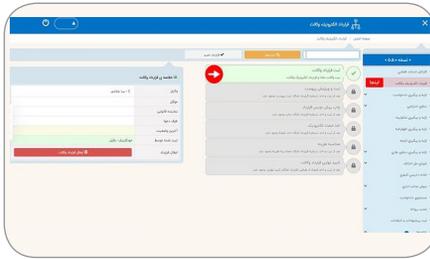
**Electronic Judicial Services Office
scheduling system**



**Electronic Police Clearance Certificate
issuance system**

At present, 250,000 turns monthly are presented electronically in courts and judicial authorities, which has reduced the number of referrals to the judiciary by nearly half a million and organized the referrals of the parties to the dispute in these authorities by half a million

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Electronic attorney contract registration



Authentication of ownership documents system



Obtaining a report on civil rights violations System



Electronic notifications system

According to the head of the Judiciary Statistics and Technology Center, 85% of judicial notifications are made electronically.

2- Holding online courts

Another intelligent and electronic system and process that has facilitated the judicial and legal affairs of the people is the holding of online courts. Online courts, which are among the new intelligent and electronic services of the judiciary, have been very effective in saving time and cost and facilitating and speeding up the judicial affairs of the people. With the holding of online courts, the dispatch and transfer of accused and the referral of litigants to the judiciary has been significantly reduced. The legal origins of the use of videoconferencing in court comes back to Articles 175, 355 and 659 of the Criminal Procedure Code, as well as Article 25 of the Regulations for the use of telecommunication and computer systems.

Article 175 of the Code of Criminal Procedure

Using of computer and telecommunication systems such as email, telecommunications, fax and telephone, to file a complaint or lawsuit, file referral, summoning of accused, notification of judicial documents and also Judicial representation by observing the regulations regarding to electronic trial is unrestricted.

Article 659 of the Code of Criminal Procedure

The using of videoconferencing systems and other electronic communication systems for the purpose of investigating litigants, obtaining testimony from witnesses or expert opinions is permitted if the authentication, validity of the statements of intended person and secure registration of records are done.

Article 25 of the Regulations for the use of telecommunication and computer systems

If the necessary facilities are available, the representative can represent all or part of the subject of the representation, such as investigating litigants, obtaining testimony of witnesses and expert opinions, and other matters permitted by law, via video, audio, or electronic communication. The request for this communication is sent to the judicial unit through SAMP system and it is done under the supervision of the authority of executive representative.



Due to the infrastructure provided by the Judiciary and its Statistics and Information Technology Center, e-trials were held during the coronavirus epidemic in order to observe social distancing, as well as reduce public and in-person meetings and eliminate the movement of accused from prison to the courts, and provided facilitation the work of litigants.



Holding sessions of electronic court



Holding the first session of the electronic court of Golestan province in Gorgan



Holding the first session of the online court in Bandar Abbas penitentiary

Holding interprovincial electronic court



Electronic court between Yasuj and Zanjan



Holding an interprovincial online court in Hormozgan

Holding an online court with the file's plaintiff in abroad



Holding an online court with plaintiff a file, resident in Los Angeles and California



Holding an online court with the plaintiff a file in South Korea

3- Launching systems of an electronic courtroom

The setting up the electronic courtroom has facilitated public access to justice, increased public satisfaction with the judiciary, and reduced the number of public referrals to the judiciary by one million due to the using of these services in times of coronavirus outbreaks. So far, 500,000 electronic cases have been reviewed in the e-courtroom and 500,000 cases have been reduced.¹



So far, 1,400 e-courtrooms have been established in the country.

2- The measures taken to fight corruption

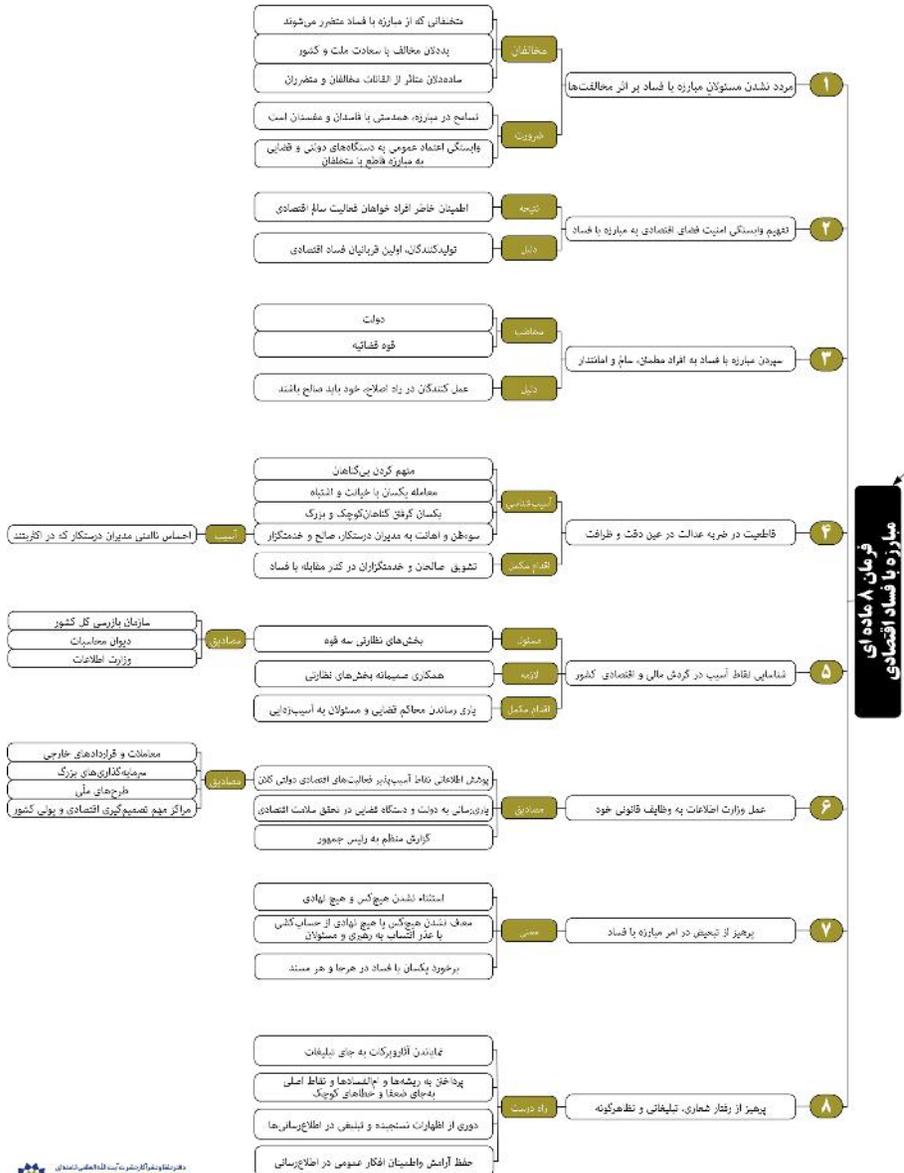
- Fighting corruption in the mirror of laws and regulations

Circulars and Executive instructions in the field of Fighting corruption until 2020

Row	Title	Date of approval
1	Seeking permission of the Head of the Judiciary from the Supreme Leader to deal with economic disruptors and corruptors	11/8/18
2	8-article decree of the Supreme Leader to the heads of powers on Fighting economic corruption	30/1/01
3	Instruction of the Head of the Judiciary on the establishment of a specialized complex for investigating economic crimes	4/8/19
4	Executive Regulations of the Head of the Judiciary on how to deal with high and major crimes of disruptors in the country's economic system	29/9/20

1. <https://www.iribnews.ir/00CF6R>

فرمان هشت ماده ای رهبر معظم انقلاب اسلامی به سران قوا
در مبارزه با فساد اقتصادی
۱۳۸۰/۰۲/۱۰



Seeking permission of the Head of the Judiciary from the Supreme Leader to deal with economic disruptors and corruptors

In the name of Allah

To the Grand Ayatollah Khamenei (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) the Supreme Leader of the Islamic Revolution of Iran

Hello

Respectfully, in view of the current special economic conditions, which are considered a kind of economic war, and unfortunately, some disruptors and economic corruptors also cause it in line with the enemy's goals, and commit crimes that require decisive and prompt action, so If you see fit, allow the head of the Judiciary to act within the framework of the Law on Punishment of Disruptors of the Economic System of the Country, approved on 19/09/1369, with subsequent amendments and additions, and Article 286 of the Islamic Penal Code, approved in 1392, observing the following cases:

- 1- According to the provisions of Note 6 of Article 2 of the said law, organize a branch of the Islamic Revolutionary Court with a composition of three judges with at least 20 years of judicial experience (one chief and two councilors). The court will be formalized in the presence of two members.
- 2- The location of these branches is in Tehran and all related cases are referred to those branches by the First Deputy of the Judiciary and can be formed in the provincial centers as needed, at the discretion of the Head of the Judiciary.
- 3- At the discretion of the head of the court, the sessions are public and can be published in the media.
- 4- All legal terms to be observed in the Procedural, such as notification and objection, are set for a maximum of 5 days.
- 5- The provisions of Article 48 of the Code of Criminal Procedure regarding a lawyer will also be enforced in court.
- 6- Whenever an investigative defect is found during a court investigation, the court can also complete the investigation directly.
- 7- All accusations against individuals, juridical, civil and military entities related to the referral case, including the steward, partners and deputies, will be heard in one branch.

8- Any suspension or Commutation of the punishment for economic disruptors and corruptors is prohibited.

9- In all cases of investigation of the mentioned crimes, if there are sufficient reasons at the discretion of the judge of the prosecutor's office or the court, temporary detention will be issued until the end of the investigation and the issuance of a final verdict. This appointment will be irrevocable in other authorities. Any change in the appointment will be made by the trial court.

10- The rulings issued by this court, except for execution, are definitive and binding. Death sentences can be appealable to the Supreme Court within a maximum of 10 days.

11- The executive regulations of this enactment shall be prepared and approved by the head of the judiciary.

12- This enactment is valid for two years from the date of approval.

The matter is up to you, God's peace, mercy and blessings be upon to you
Sadeq Amoli Larijani

In the name of Allah

The proposal is agreed. The aim is to be done the punishment of economic corruptors quickly and fairly. Recommend the necessary accuracy regarding the firmness of court rulings decrees.

Peace, God's mercy and blessings be upon you

Sayyid Ali Khamenei

11/8/18

Establishment of a specialized complex for investigating economic crimes

Statistics of decisions issued by the Specialized Complex for Investigating Economic Crimes in 2019¹

province	Number
Tehran	Vote on the conviction of 260 economic corruptors
Razavi Khorasan	Vote on the conviction of 33 economic corruptors
Fars	Vote on the conviction of 31 economic corruptors
Isfahan	Vote on the conviction of 30 economic corruptors
Hormozgan	Vote on the conviction of 11 economic corruptors
Golestan	Vote on the conviction of 3 economic corruptors
Qom	Vote on the conviction of 3 economic corruptors

- Launching online systems of reporting corruption



Corruption Reporters System of Judiciary

1. <https://www.mizanonline.com/fa/news/630499>-<https://www.mizanonline.com/fa/news/630499>



«whistleblower» system and corruption reporters of Fars News Agency

- Anti-corruption institutions in Iran

نهادها مبارزه با فساد در ایران

- کمیته شفافیت و شهر هوشمند شورای شهر تهران**
تاسیس ۱۶ مهرماه ۱۳۹۶ موافقت با پیشنهاد تشکیل کمیته‌ی نظارت کمیسیون برنامه و بودجه شورای اسلامی شهر تهران
اخرین اقدام: تصویب برنامه شرفیرو برای به‌تکلیف اطلاعات شهروندی در فرمان شهر تهران در ۲۹ مهرماه ۹۷
- مرجع ملی گزارشگران مبارزه با فساد**
تاسیس جمهوری اسلامی ایران از تاریخ ۲۰ فروردین ۱۳۸۸ رسماً به عضویت کمیسیون مبارزه با فساد ایران
اخرین اقدام: حرکت در پشت‌پنجه‌های امن‌النظامی و اطلاعاتی در قلمرو سلامت ایران
- مرکز بحال‌نات و پژوهش‌های سلامت اداری و مبارزه با فساد قوه قضائیه**
تاسیس ۱۳۸۷
اخرین اقدام: انتشار ۲۰۰۰ سند فسادنامه «گزارش پژوهش‌های سال ۱۳۸۷ تاکنون» انتشار ۳۶ شماره فصلنامه «دانش روزانه» از فروردین ۱۳۸۸ تاکنون انتشار ۳ شماره فصلنامه «دیده» با جنبه‌ی فساد از سال ۱۳۹۴ تاکنون انتشار ۲ عنوان کتاب در زمینه فساد می‌باشد فساد و ارتعاش سلامت ایران
- اداره مبارزه با پولشویی در بانکها**
تاسیس پیرو آیین‌نامه‌های مبارزه با پولشویی در سال ۱۳۸۸ از ابتدای خرداد ۹۰ بانک‌ها به ایجاد واحدهای مبارزه با پولشویی ملزم گردیدند
اخرین اقدام: رسد آیین‌نامه‌های مبارزه با پولشویی در بانکها و مراکز اعتباری و مؤسسات اعتباری پولشویی با راه‌اندازی واحد ردیابی مبالغ در اطلاعات مبارزه با پولشویی و تأسیس مالی روز سه‌شنبه ۱۳۹۰
- شورای عالی مبارزه با پولشویی**
تاسیس پیرو قانون مبارزه با پولشویی در سال ۱۳۸۶
اخرین اقدام: جلسه‌ی مشترک در فروردین ماه ۱۳۸۷ برگزاری نشست «مبارزه با پولشویی» در تهران
FATF اقدامات اخیر صدور بیانیه در شهریورماه ۱۳۹۵ درباره مبارزه با پولشویی
- کمیته سلامت اداری و صیانت از حقوق مردم**
تاسیس مصوب ۴۸ اسفند ۱۳۹۶ در اجلاس ستاد شهروندی
اخرین اقدام: تشکیل کمیته در اکثر دستگاه‌های اجرایی و موسسات دولتی و وزارتخانه‌ها اما مهم‌ترین اقدامات گزارش‌های «دولت‌داری»
- کمیسیون انتشار و دسترسی آزاد اطلاعات**
تاسیس با دستور رئیس‌جمهور در شهریورماه ۱۳۹۷
اخرین اقدام: برگزاری نشست کمیته‌ی نظارتی در خصوص دسترس‌پذیری سوابق مالی و مالیات و تراکنش‌های بانکی دسترس‌پذیر آزاد به اطلاعات
- کمیته مبارزه با فساد تبلیغاتی و پیشگیری از جرایم مرتبط با انتخابات کلی کشور**
تاسیس از سال ۱۳۹۰ به منظور اجرای قانون مبارزه با پولشویی
اخرین اقدام: شمولیت در ایندهای سازمان تعین‌العقلی موسسات مالی - اعتباری در ایران و تعزیرات ایران و سرگردان‌های پرونده‌های قضایی آسمان سازمان آسمان موسسات مالی - اعتباری
گزارش از عملکرد کمیته مبارزه با تقلب فساد و پولشویی دیوان محاسبات به همراه تخصصی در خصوص نسبت
- ستاد هماهنگی مبارزه با فساد اقتصادی و مالی**
تاسیس در خردادماه ۱۳۸۵ به‌وسیله‌ی رییس‌جمهور در مقام معاونت‌های در ارتباط با ارتعاش سلامت ایران
اخرین اقدام: تصویب پیش‌نویس طرح «ایجاد پنجره واحد مدیریت ریسک برای مقابله با تقلب فساد» زمین‌شناسی در زمین‌شناسی در ۸ شهریورماه ۱۳۹۵ «گزارش ملی» در استان اصفهان ارتعاشی شد.
- هیات‌های عالی نظارت**
تاسیس قانونی در ایران اولین اقدام استخدام کشوری در سال ۱۳۰۱ بر مبنای قانون اساسی هیات‌های عالی نظارت و حساب‌رسی نظارتی در ایران
اخرین اقدام: به‌تکلیف مدیرعامل هیات‌های عالی نظارت و حساب‌رسی نظارتی در ایران در ۱۳۹۰ تعداد ۱۱۳ پرونده در زمینه‌های مالی و غیره در ۲۵ درصد افزایش از نظر تعداد که نظارت‌های نظارتی هیات‌ها در این پرونده‌ها و رسیدگی به پرونده‌های ناشی‌شده در سال‌های قبل انجام می‌دهد

3- Continuous monitoring and visit of judicial complexes

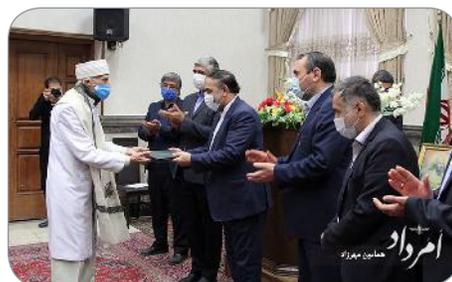


Intrusive visit of Ayatollah Raisi to Shahid Motahari Judicial Complex 2019/09/11

4- Providing the right to hearing for religious minorities

Opening the Dispute Resolution Council, dedicated to Zoroastrians

A special branch of Dispute Resolution Council for Zoroastrians was inaugurated on 14/12/20; If there is a dispute among the Zoroastrians, it will be resolved in this branch. All members and officials of this branch are Zoroastrians and the claims of this religious minority are handled in this branch.



Prisoners' rights

The law of the Sixth Development Plan obliges the Prisons and Security and Corrective Measures Organization to improve the situation of prisoners, develop the necessary infrastructure in cooperation with non-governmental and public organizations, help to reduce the ten percent of offenders statistics annually by benefiting from new penal foundations such as suspension, prosecution or execution of sentences, postponement of sentencing, Conditional freedoms and alternative punishments to imprisonment. Generally, a number of actions, policies and approaches of the judiciary in dealing with the rights of prisoners are so important. These measures can be divided into two parts: measures taken in the pre-corona period and post-corona period, which enforce and guarantee the rights of prisoners in accordance with Iranian law and international law by Human rights watchdogs pay attention to these conditions in assessing countries' compliance with these standards.

Circulars and Executive instructions in the field of prisoners' rights from 2019 to 2020

Row	Circulars and Executive instructions	Date of approval
1	Order of the Head of the Judiciary regarding the review of dowry prisoners	26/4/19
2	Circular of the Head of the Judiciary regarding the granting of leave to prisoners on the occasion of Layali Ghadr and Eid al-Fitr	25/5/19
3	Comprehensive Instructions for preserving human dignity and values and paying attention to the situation of prisoners	16/7/19
4	Circular of the Head of the Judiciary regarding the granting of leave to prisoners on the occasion of Eid al-Ghadir	6/8/19
5	Instructions for organizing prisoners and reducing the penal population	28/8/19
6	The plan to form a board of coordination and supervision on prisons	17/12/19
7	Instructions for supervising prisoners with financial convictions	21/1/20
8	Circular of the Head of the Judiciary regarding the need to adopt appropriate measures to prevent the spread of the Corona virus into prisons and penal institutions	26/2/20

9	Circular regarding to the leave of prisoners on the occasion of Rajabieh Eid	26/6/20
10	Law on reducing the punishment of correctional imprisonment	12/5/20
11	Circular on Monitoring and Screening of Prisoners	31/10/20

1- Continuous visit and monitoring of the country's prisons

The regular visit of judicial officials to prisons with the aim of monitoring prison affairs and the problems of prisoners is on the agenda of the judiciary and the prisons organization. During these intrusive visits, which often last until late at night, high-ranking judicial officials and prison organizations are present, and in addition to hearing the problems of prisoners and prison staff, they spend hours with prisoners in an intimate, non-formal environment, to face closely with the existing issues in a prison.

- Visit of the head of the judiciary to the prisons



**The intrusive visit of Ayatollah
Raisi to Isfahan Central
Prison in 2019**



The intrusive visit of Ayatollah Raisi to the Central Prison of Karaj in 2019



The visit of Ayatollah Raisi to the Qarchak Prison(Rey Women's Prison) in 2019



During the visit of the Head of the Judiciary, 60 female prisoners of Tehran Penitentiary were released on the granting of leave at the end of imprisonment sentence (women who have less than 4 months remaining on their imprisonment). Also, according to the order of the head of the Judiciary, a number of women who were eligible for amnesty, were included in the amnesty and pardon commission list, and at the same time, 50 women prisoners were sent on a multi-day leave for this occasion.



- The visit of the head of Prisons Organization to Rajaei-Shahr Prison and Takfiri prisoners

November 4, 2020 At the same time as the birthday of the Holy Prophet of Islam (PBUH) and Imam Ja'far al-Sadiq (AS), the head of Prisons Organization attended a 6-hour visit to the detention center of the Takfiri convicts; he listened to the prisoners and issued the necessary orders regarding to their problems. In this meeting, one of the help-seekers who had a history of imprisonment in other countries stated: «In none of those prisons, we could not even carry out the religious rulings, but we live here like our own home.» The head of Prisons Organization also visited other sections of the prison and talked to prisoners. One of the notable points during the visit was, the eating lunch of the head of prisons organization and the accompanying delegation with the prisoners, and performing the Maghrib and Isha prayers in the detention center of the Takfiri convicts.



2- Granting leave to prisoners



3- Prisoner monitoring and screening plan

The plan of monitoring and screening of prisons, is one of the measures taken in the period of change in the field of organizing the affairs of prisoners, in order to the implementation of the circular dated 10/08/2016 of the head of the judiciary, and paragraph 12 of general judicial policies regarding the adoption of necessary measures in the use of imprisonment be carried out with the approach of decarceration, in order to ensure the implementation of laws and regulations on prisoners and to ensure the rights of detainees. In the framework of the prison monitoring and screening plan, the situation of prisoners and the achievement of the goals of imprisonment are monitored as follows:

- * Careful review of the situation of each prisoner
- * Continuous monitoring of the situation of prisoners to help their release
- * Creating grounds for conditional release (parole), reduction or suspension the sentences of convicts

In the plan of monitoring and screening prisoners until February 6, 2020, 15,000 people were released throughout the country with the legal amenities and leniencies.



4- Release of prisoners and amnesty of security prisoners

With the agreement of the Supreme Leader and the continuation of the general policy of decarceration and depopulating the country's prisons during the transformation period on the occasion of the birthday of the Holy Prophet of Islam (PBUH) and Imam Ja'far al-Sadiq (AS), the judiciary has implemented a wide-ranging amnesty, which includes 3,780 prisoners and some security convicts.

Amnesty for convicts who are eligible, on the occasion of religious and national feasts, is a practice that has always been considered by the judiciary and the consent and care of the Supreme Leader of the Revolution over the years; But this general policy has continued during the transformation period with some serious and major differences:

* First, the number of amnesties and the number of people who are included each time has increased in the recent period, so that in the past year and eight months, 14 pardons and appropriate release have been implemented.

* Second, some prisoners, such as security convicts who were not pardoned in previous periods, enjoyed this privilege for the first time during the transformation period, and their names have included in the list of pardoned prisoners.



This is the 15th release of prisoners in the form of amnesty in the recent period and the third stage of the release of security prisoners over the past year and a few months, which with the continuation of measures such as the separation of political and security crimes and the promulgation of the judicial security document, are among the important examples of Transformation in the judiciary.

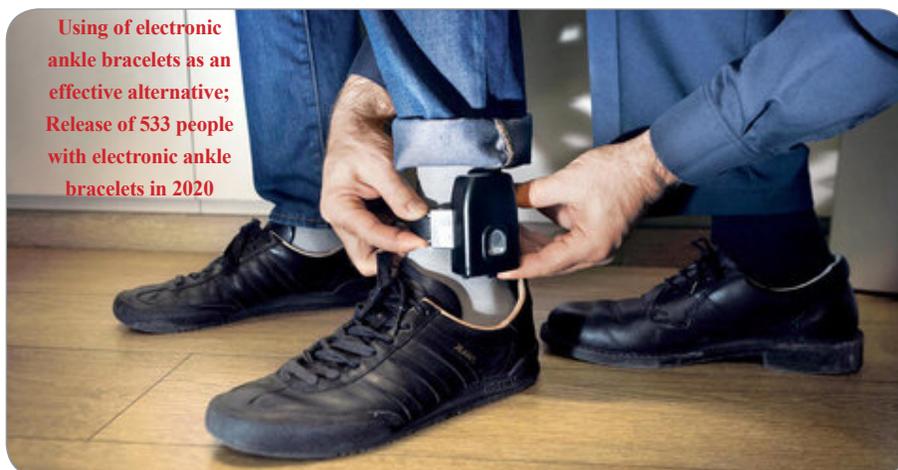


Amnesty and release of prisoners on the occasion of the birthday of the Holy Prophet of Islam (PBUH) in 2020

Row	Title
1	Amnesty and release of 2301 prisoners with general crimes
2	Amnesty and release of 157 security convicts, on accusations of propaganda against the regime, society, collusion and participation in the riots of 2017, 2018 and 2019
3	Amnesty and release of 16 citizens of Islamic countries with the amnesty of the Leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Forty thousand prisoners have been pardoned in the last 18 months, half of whom have been released from prison and the other half have had their sentences reduced.

5- Using alternative punishments to imprisonment



6- Providing E-services (electronic services) to prisoners - launching an electronic meeting room in prison

This hall includes an electronic meeting monitoring operator unit and 10 meeting rooms for prisoners with online audio and video transmission equipment. This action is in accordance with the new judicial regulations, especially Articles 175, 528 and 655 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and is done in order to honor the client, improve the correctional and educational characteristics of the prison and reduce the problems and costs of prisoners and their families, especially due to the Corona virus outbreak.



- launching an online video communication of prisoners with their families

The electronic meeting method is very simple and practical and takes place in the secure bed of the judiciary systems and does not incur any costs for the prisoner and his family. After the necessary coordination and authentication, the video communication link will be sent via SMS by the operator and the e-meeting supervisor to the smartphone or personal computer of the prisoner's family. and by entering the username and password, they enter the website of the judiciary and establish their video meeting, and the possibility of audio and video meeting is provided during the specified time.



- Launching “MASHAAL” system

Launching the MASHAAL system (management of Shahid Lajevardi Justice Network) by Prisons Organization in order to solve the problems of the country’s prisons and to receive the opinions of elites, social activists, prisoners and their families without intermediaries.



- Launching an electronic trial system in prison

In order to reduce the number of prisoners referrals to judicial units, since July 25, 2020, one hundred electronic courtrooms have been set up in prisons in 24 provinces of the country, which have the highest number of prisoners sent to judicial centers, by observing five protection and security standards, which this measure has reduced the number of help-seeker sent to judicial centers by up to 50%.



Holding the first session of the online court in Bandar Abbas penitentiary(Bandar Abbas Central Prison). Trial of 10 prisoners via video conference

- Electronic signature activation for defendants in prison



By activating the electronic signature pad in the electronic trial sessions, it is possible for the defendant to sign the court minutes in the prison through this system, and thus all the steps of the trial are done completely electronically.

- Opening of a special electronic judicial services office for the prison

With the establishment of electronic judicial services offices, prisoners can send all their requests and judicial actions to the relevant judicial units and subsequently be informed of its results. The establishment of these offices makes it possible to hold four hearings at the same time. Also, the process of developing e-services is dynamic and by the end of the year, in all provinces, prison judicial services offices will be equipped and set up.

Number of electronic judicial offices in prisons in 2020¹

Number	province
3	Tehran
1	Zanjan
3	Fars



1. According to the order of the judicial authorities, by the end of the year in all the provinces, the offices of the judicial services of the prisoners will be equipped and set up. Hence, only provinces with the offices have mentioned.

- Holding electronic interrogation



Holding interrogation of the accuser electronically via video conference for the first time in East Azerbaijan Province



Holding interrogation of the accuser electronically in Yazd

7- training and employment of prisoners

The training and employment of prisoners and help-seeker is one of the priority programs of the judiciary in the period of transformation in the special section for the affairs of prisoners. In line with the training-oriented approach and job creation of prisoners, the following measures have been taken:

Creating 2100 new jobs for prisoners and continuing the employment of prisoners in 2019.

A new record has been set in the performance of the Prisoners Cooperative Foundation by creating 980 production units in 2020.

The employment rate of prisoners was 15% last year, which has increased to 23% in the first six months of 2020.

The Prisoners Cooperative Foundation has created productive jobs for 35,000 prisoners in 2020, and this process is still increasing.

In 2020, prisoners in the Cooperative Foundation produced 3,000 types of goods and products in 14 groups, and this process is still increasing.



8- Participation of Non governmental Organizations (NGOs) in supporting prisoners

- Support of prisoners by jihadi groups



Presence of jihadi medical groups in prisons and providing nearly 500 million Tomans of free dental services to prisoners

- Release of financial convicts and prisoners of unintentional crimes with the help of NGOs and benefactors



Release of 2574 financial convicts with the benevolence assistance of the Mostazafan Foundation in 2020



Release of more than 330 inmates of unintentional crimes in the People's movement "Each delegation, the release of a prisoner" in 2020

9- Special health and preventive measures in prisons of Iran after the prevalence of the coronavirus epidemic in the country

With the prevalence of the Corona virus and the announcement of a critical situation by the officials of the Ministry of Health and the establishment of the National Headquarters for Fighting Coronavirus consisting of representatives of the three forces, all agencies has put measures on the agenda to fight with this virus according to their duties. The judiciary is also one of the three branches of the country that is responsible for the performance of justice, especially judicial justice, has taken special health and preventive measures to prevent the prevalence of coronavirus in prisons, the most important of which are:

- ◆ Issuance of a circular by the head of the judiciary to protect the country's prisons against the prevalence of the Coronavirus
- ◆ Formation of a special committee by Prisons Organization
- ◆ Instructions for reducing the criminal population of prisons
- ◆ The process of smartization the affairs of prisoners
- ◆ Continuous visits of judicial officials and judges to prisons
- ◆ Carrying out 18 preventive anti-coronavirus measures in prisons across the country
- ◆ Granting multiple leave in order to maintain the health of prisoners
- ◆ Equipping quarantine prisons with disinfectants
- ◆ Continuous testing of the health status of prison staff and prisoners and permanent distribution of health items among them
- ◆ Observance of population proportion in prison cells
- ◆ Establishment of isolation room(Solitary confinement) in prisons
- ◆ Closure of socially-oriented activities
- ◆ Observance of social distance in meetings of prisoners with families
- ◆ Meeting with a prisoner in accordance with health protocols
- ◆ Providing disinfectants and free distribution of masks for prisoners
- ◆ Providing the necessary training to prisoners and guards to increase self-care

- ◆ Stopping the unnecessary dispatch of prisoners to judicial authorities and special food control upon arrival
- ◆ Separation of prisoners with underlying diseases
- ◆ Establishing round-the-clock shifts to accept bail, Granting leave and separate prisoners with underlying diseases

- Granting leave in order to maintain the health of prisoners

Since the outbreak of the coronavirus in Iran, prisoners have been granted leave on several sections by order of the head of the judiciary and the issuance of a circular. The head of the judiciary, in a circular dedicated to granting prisoners leave on the occasion of Rajabiyyah holidays, asked all judicial authorities to grant leave to those covered by this circular by obtaining bail until April 3, 2020.

The provisions of this circular are as follows:

“It is necessary to maintain the health of prisoners in the current situation, so convicted prisoners should be given leave from the date of notification of this circular until April 3, 2020, subject to the following conditions:

- A- Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment, all prisoners sentenced to imprisonment who are legally eligible for leave and are in prison.
- B- Those sentenced to pecuniary punishment, rejection of property and compensation, payment of blood money and other financial convicts: All prisoners who are detained for failing to pay a pecuniary punishment, as well as holders of financial penalties (blood money, dowry, rejection of property and other financial penalties) with appropriate bail commensurate with the amount of the sentence.
- C- The provisions of this circular will not include the perpetrators of the following crimes: Convicts of armed robbery and robbers sentenced to more than 5 years and convicted of robbery with more than one similar conviction, espionage, acting against national security sentenced to more than 5 years, kidnapping if the plaintiff did not withdraw his grievance, acid attack, smuggling and Purchasing and

selling more than 2 weapons, convicts of fraud with multiple plaintiffs and those sentenced to retribution and execution and Islamic Hudud.

Note: Those included in paragraph (c) except those sentenced to death, retribution and Islamic Hudud if they have a special and acute illness and pregnant women and women with infants and the elderly people (men over 70 years and women over 60 years) by providing documents and with the approval of the prosecuting attorney, after consulting with the relevant security department and obtaining their opinion, especially in the case of security convicts, they will benefit from leave.

Prosecutors and supervising judges of the prison have facilitated the provision of leave for the subject matter of this circular, so that prisoners' leave can be granted on bail, as the case may be.

Obviously, if the convict is unable to post bail (except of the financial convicts), by being sure of his return, his leave can be granted by obtaining bail.”



There has also been a re-issue an instructions to grant leave to prisoners and notification to judicial units and the prisons organization, and a new circular by the head of the judiciary granting leave to prisoners in the new wave of coronavirus outbreaks, and by announcing the granting of leave or extension of leave, 36,283 people have benefited from leave since July 8, 2020.



With the implementation of the orders issued by the head of the judiciary, the number of prisoners entering the prisons has been reduced by more than 35%. Also during this period, a significant number of prisoners, including Nazanin Zaghari, Hengameh Shahidi, Neda Naji, Abdolreza Kouhpayeh, Zia Nabavi, Mahmoud Beheshti Langroudi, Parvin Mohammadi, and other convicts and defendants, benefited from the leave granted by the judiciary.

The number of leave granted from 2019 to 2020

Row	Title
1	Granting leave to more than 54,000 prisoners in the early days of March 2020
2	Granting leave to about 85,000 prisoners on March 17, 2020
3	Granting leave to nearly 100,000 prisoners on April 29, 2020
4	Granting leave to about 87,000 prisoners since July 8, 2020 so far

In addition to those who went on leave, a number of prisoners took the end of their sentence or were on leave and their leave was extended under the terms of the Prisoners' Leave Circular. Totally, according to a spokesman of the judiciary, in the second wave of the coronavirus, more than 95,000 prisoners have used leave.

- Screening and immunization measures of prisons



Prisons of the country

40 /// Human rights achievements of the Islamic Republic of Iran



Women's Prison

- Appreciation the Commissioner for Human Rights from Iran for ensuring the health of prisoners during the Coronavirus



In a statement, the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Michelle Bachelet, praised the Islamic Republic of Iran as an exemplary country in reducing the prison population to fight the coronavirus and ensure the right of prisoners to health.

The right of prohibition of Torture

The Iranian legal system considers torture as an inhuman act and contrary to human dignity and forbids committing to it; The constitution also explicitly prohibits torture in any form and considers violators of this law deserving of punishment, and in order to guarantee this right, it has considered several initiatives, which we will discuss in the following.

Approval of laws and regulations from 2019 to 2020

Row	Law	Description
1	Judicial security document approved on 10/12/20	<p>Article 20 states the absolute prohibition of torture and degrading treatment: “Suspects, defendants, witnesses and informants, should not be exposed to inhuman or degrading treatment in any way.</p> <p>Any physical or mental torture, coercion to confess or testify or provide information, conduct accompanied by verbal or practical insults and humiliation, verbal or physical violence and sexual harassment or defamation of the persons of any kind, as well as any threats, pressure Restrictions on the individual or the family and relatives of the above persons are absolutely prohibited in all circumstances and the results can not be invoked in judicial authorities. These behaviors against persons sentenced to imprisonment or detention or in exile is prohibited and punishable beyond a judicial order”.</p>
2	Law on Protection of Children and Adolescents, approved on 12/05/20	<p>Paragraph (d) of Article 1 defines child and adolescent abuse: “Any act or omission of an intentional act that endangers the physical, mental, moral or social health of a child or adolescent;</p> <p>Such as beatings, confinement, sexual abuse, insults or threats against a child or adolescent if it does not have a disciplinary aspect, or placing him or her in harsh or unusual circumstances or refusing to help him or her”.</p>

It is also specified that according to the Islamic Penal Code, whipping or other Islamic Hudud are not applied to children.

1- Launching “MASHAAL” communication system



The MASHAAL system is a fast and simple communication line for the families of prisoners and guards with the Prisons Organization, which has launched on July 25, 2020. This system, with the number 09020036001, investigates any violations in the area of responsibility of the Prisons Organization, criticism, suggestions and reports. Also, the contact phone number of the mentioned system has been provided to all prisoners and their families as well as prison staff all over the country. It is responsible for receiving news, information and complaints of prisoners, their families and prison staff and according to it, several reported violations have been followed up so far. In addition, all sensitive areas inside the prisons are equipped with a camera and monitored.

2- Monitoring the situation by the Supervision Board for the protection of citizenship rights of the Judiciary

According to Article 38 of the Constitution and Articles 570, 578, 579 and 587 of the Islamic Penal Code, the provisions of single Article of the Law on Respecting the Legitimate Liberties and Protection of Citizens' Rights, the perpetrators of torture and harassment will be severely

punished. Thus, in order to monitor the proper implementation of this law, according to paragraph 15 of the Executive Instruction, the Central Board for Supervising the Protection of Civil Rights of the Judiciary, in cooperation with the provincial supervisory boards, conducts necessary inspections of the country's prisons and deals with any violations.

9-year performance statistics of the Central Board for Supervising the Protection of Citizenship Rights of the Judiciary from 2011 to 2019

Row	Year	Number of reports and public complaints received and reviewed by provincial boards	Number of inspection reports of prisons	Number of inspection reports from disciplinary authorities	Total inspections of three authorities
1	2011	3380	2359	3149	7076
2	2012	1281	2267	3205	10496
3	2013	1710	2338	3646	9062
4	2014	8011	2711	3899	5653
5	2015	9216	2774	3378	9216
6	2016	6189	1062	2336	6189
7	2017	9551	3328	3120	9551
8	2018	833	1390	3066	3548
9	2019	1376	624	2126	4915

3- Monitoring the situation of the country's detention centers and prisons

Regular inspections by prosecutors in prisons and temporary police detention centers, in addition to other oversight mechanisms such as «the Citizenship Rights Monitoring Board», minimize the likelihood of torture. Each provincial judiciary and each provincial prosecutor has a deputy superintendent of prisons, who, along with judges, are required to regularly visit the detention centers and prisons under their supervision. It should also be noted that the Deputy for Prison Affairs of the Judiciary,

while supervising the execution of the sentence, responds to the requests and complaints of the prisoners and follows their requests until the result is obtained.

Statistics of visits by supervising judges of Tehran Province Prisons of judiciary

Visiting year	Number of visiting judges
2017	4010
2018	6733
2019	4810

Statistics of executive activities of the Office of Performance Evaluation, Inspection and Response to Complaints from 2014 to 2019

Titles of activities and actions	Performance Statistics 2014	Performance Statistics 2015	Performance Statistics 2016	Performance Statistics 2017	Performance Statistics 2018	Performance Statistics 2019
Performing periodic inspections of the headquarters and provincial departments	6	4	4	4	4	4
incidental inspection	18	52	60	51	42	60
Supervising the contracts concluded by the headquarters of the organization and the general administrations of the prisons of the province	7	30	35	1162	608	450

Titles of activities and actions	Performance Statistics 2014	Performance Statistics 2015	Performance Statistics 2016	Performance Statistics 2017	Performance Statistics 2018	Performance Statistics 2019
Supervising and participating in the tenders meeting of the headquarters of the organization and Tehran province	11	10	12	16	12	27
Responding to complaints and written electronic and telephone inquiries of prisoners and their families	214	294	390	462	360	360
Circulars issued to the heads of the country's prison inspection departments	-	14	31	53	27	-
Video conferencing sheets	-	1	4	3	3	3

The right to prohibit arbitrary detention

The Islamic Republic of Iran has taken several steps to reduce the likelihood of arbitrary detention during the judicial transformation, Which is as follows.

Approval of laws and regulations from 2019 to 2020

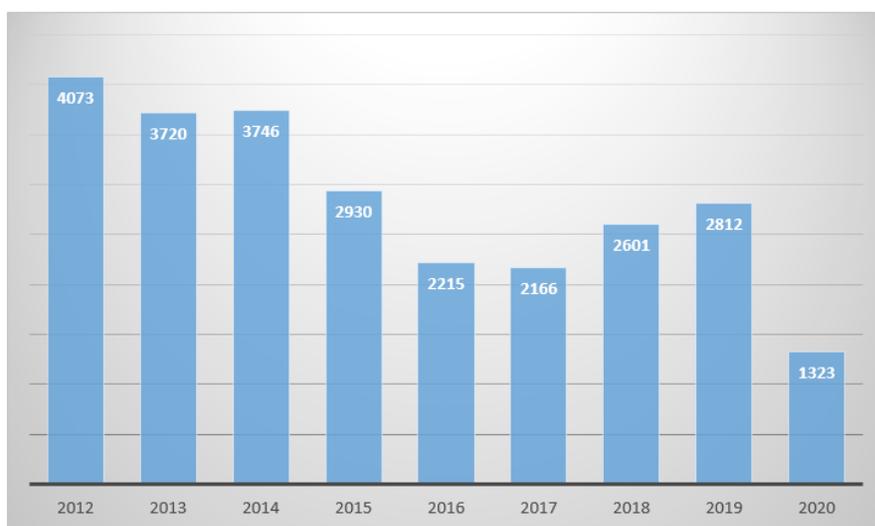
Row	Law	Description
1	Judicial security document approved on 12/10/20	<p>Article 24 Prohibition of illegal and Arbitrary Detention: Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person, in the light of judicial security. No one shall be arrested or be forced into exile or forced residence, except in accordance with the provisions of the law. Judges are required to consider the following in the proceedings, otherwise, the following are examples of illegal and arbitrary detention:</p> <p>Bail and security order should be issued in such a way that the accuser has ample opportunity to deposit it on that day; The period of detention should be reasonable and commensurate with the act committed or charged; Officers must immediately notify the arrest to the accused’s family; Detention of foreign nationals shall be immediately notified to the consul or guardian of the interests of the accused through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;</p> <p>Medical examination as soon as possible and simultaneously with admission to detention and medical care if necessary of the accused; Details of the medical examination are recorded with the name of the physician. Defendant’s lawyer can request these examinations and request a re-examination;</p> <p>Inspection without clothing is prohibited except in special circumstances; The conditions of detention centers must have welfare, educational, health, etc. facilities and human dignity must be preserved; Keeping the accused in a situation where he is temporarily or permanently deprived of the use of his senses of hearing and sight is a violation of human dignity and regulations.</p>

Row	Law	Description
1	<p align="center">Judicial security document approved on 12/10/20</p>	<p align="center">Article 27 Special Rights of Prisoners and deprived of Liberty:</p> <p>»Those sentenced to imprisonment should have all the basic rights and be kept in conditions that benefit from welfare, health, skill training, rehabilitation, etc facilities. Prisoners have the right to leave within the framework of the law, and any tasteful and discriminatory treatment against prisoners' right to leave is prohibited. Prisoners' physical and mental health is monitored regularly. The health status of prisoners should be regularly reported to their families. Solitary detention of prisoners is prohibited and is only permitted temporarily to insurgent or rebellious prisoners whose presence causes harm to others, in accordance with prisoners' rights standards and access to conventional facilities. The same rights apply to deportees and others deprived of liberty. If a prisoner goes on a hunger strike, the matter will be notified to the presiding judge in order to issue an appropriate order».</p> <p align="center">Article 28 Right of restoration of dignity and re-socialization of convicts:</p> <p>»It is the right of all convicts to return to their honorable lives after the execution of the sentence and to enjoy all civil rights, especially employment. Social deprivation of any convict is prohibited except in cases authorized by law and within the specified limits and time. In order to ensure the security and interests of the family and other members of society and to support the individual in relations with the community with the aim of empowering the released prisoner in line with social developments, the future of the prisoner should be considered from the beginning of his conviction. In this regard, official governmental or private sector centers and organizations, in cooperation with each other, have the authority to restore a person's social status for a certain period of time after release from prison».</p>

Row	Law	Description
2	<p>Political Crime Circular approved on 6/6/20</p>	<p>Paragraph (e) of Article 6: «The prohibition on detention and solitary confinement, except in cases where the judicial authority fears collusion or deems it necessary to complete the investigation, but in any case, its duration should not exceed 15 days».</p>
3	<p>Instructions for preserving human dignity and values in the judiciary approved on 12/7/20</p>	<p>Article 4: «In the Iranian judicial system, a fair trial based on various principles of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran, including the nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-second, thirty-second, thirty-fourth to thirty-ninth, one hundred and sixty-fifth One hundred and sixty-nine and some laws and regulations, and accordingly, the judicial authorities are obliged, to observe the relevant legal provisions and principles such as openness of trials, legality of crime and punishment, Equality of all before the law and non-discrimination, Prohibition of arbitrary detention, the right of the accused to arraignment, trial as soon as possible and access to a lawyer, innocence, prohibition of torture to obtain a confession, right to a fair trial, independence and impartiality of the judiciary, equality in defence, correspondence, as well as protection of human dignity and protection of life, protecting the sanctity and immunity of life, property, rights, housing and employment of individuals In the whole process of trial».</p> <p>Article 7: “In implementation of Article 32 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which prohibits arbitrary arrest and detention, the judicial authorities are obliged to take action, as the case may be”.</p>

✓ Due to the implementation of the new Code of Criminal Procedure, the number of arrests has sharply decreased between the years 2012 to the middle of 2020.

Statistics of arrest warrants in Tehran province from 2012 to mid-2020¹



1. The relevant statistics refer to Tehran province as an example.

The right to health

The initiative of the Islamic Republic of Iran has created a new leaf in the health and medical system since the outbreak of the coronavirus; Because during this period, with the measures of the health care system and the medical and nursing staff of the country and the cooperation of people and various organizations, Iran has become one of the most successful countries in the recovery of patients with Covid-19. In the following, while mentioning the most important measures of Iran, the human rights measures of Iran during the coronavirus outbreak will be discussed.

1- Health and treatment status of the country

The most important measures taken in the field of health and treatment from 2019 to 2020

Program	Results
Fair Access to care Services	63% of the country's population is covered by social security, 32% by Iranian health insurance.
	More than 90% of the country's population is covered by health insurance, and some who have not used it have not been legally barred from using it.
	Providing about 90% of citizens' Expenditure in public and private hospitals
	Payment of 70% of outpatient section costs by insurance organizations
	benefiting 28 million Iranians in villages and cities with less than 20,000 people and nomads from 12 services from dental services to testing and ..
	Providing services in 4,000 rural outpatient service centers
	Providing free health and treatment services to nomads

Program	Results
Fair Access to care Services	Free treatment costs for insured people in cities without social security hospitals
	Activity of 17,000 health houses and the presence of one to three health workers for diagnosis, education and prevention (large plan to control blood pressure or control diabetes)
	Benefiting about 4,800 services in the service package of insurance organizations, 2,450 pens, 48,000 consumables and medical equipment from insurance
	Benefiting one hundred foreign nationals benefit from insurance services
	Creating electronic health records for 90% of the country's population
	Issuance of 235 electronic copies
	Financial support of 12,950,000 hospitalized patients
	Improvement and renovation of about 300,000 square meters of medical space
	Insurance coverage of 1.4 million rural households without social insurance
	Covering 203,182 students of universities of Medical Sciences in the country in student accident insurance
	Insurance coverage for patients with substance abuse by the Health Insurance Organization from 2014 to 2019
	Insurance coverage of the help-seekers of the Relief Committee by the Health Insurance Organization since 2018
	Innovative and developmental activities in the field of insurance industry (health), including the electronicization of insurance booklets
	Establishment of E-prescribing systems in selected regions of all provinces of the country and control of insurance rules online
Creating an online database of the insured by the Health Insurance Organization to control the insurance overlap and create the basic data of the electronic health record through eligibility	

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Program	Results
Fair Access to care Services	Launching the treatment entitlement service in order to improve services at the level of hospitals and medical centers, as well as eliminating the insurance booklet in the patient admission process
	Completion and construction of 183 new specialized clinics in 168 cities focusing on deprived areas
	Accessing more than 85% of the rural population and deprived areas of Iran to primary health care services
	Life expectancy has increased from 10 to 20 years, to more than 70 years.
	Population increase covered by mental health programs in urban areas from 15% to 35% from 2017 to 2019
	Increasing people's access to mental health services in urban areas from 20% in 2017 to 45% in 2019
	Preventing patients from being referred outside the hospital to purchase medicine, medical equipment, supplies, and diagnostic services
	Determining the share of inpatient self-pay (franchise) in the form of referral system equivalent (5%) and for other insured persons equivalent (10%) and for outpatient services and temporary hospitalization equivalent (30%)
	Insuring people on a hospital bed, during a coronavirus outbreak
Accessing to safe childbirth, and infertility treatment services	Performing about 1,066,145 free natural childbirth in government medical centers by the end of July 2020
	6% reduction in cesarean section(C-section) in the country
	Launching the 4030 system for pregnancy and childbirth
	Launching a national system for registering maternal and infant information in hospital childbirths
	Holding childbirth preparation classes in the health sector (training of about 300,000 mothers in 2018)

Program	Results
Fair Access to care Services	Completion and utilization of 52 childbirth blocks with a capacity of 402 beds
	Holding about 590,000 free childbirth preparation classes for pregnant women in medical centers
	Development of pharmaceutical and non-pharmacological pain relief services for natural childbirth in medical centers at the request of the mother
	Development and construction of 1800 units of dedicated birthing rooms
	Continuation of the national system of maternal mortality and reduction of maternal mortality rate due to pregnancy and childbirth complications to about 17.7% of 1000 live births in 2018
	Establishment of 25 new infertility treatment centers focusing on deprived areas in addition to the 20 previous centers available
	Development and equipping of 45 existing infertility treatment centers
	Providing a free health insurance booklet without extensive evaluation
	85% coverage of infertility treatment costs with government tariffs for infertile couples in need
Improving the quality of visit services	Employment of 60 family medicine specialists in the centers implementing family physician programme
	The program for providing online mental health services to the general public through the 4030 system
	Establishment of 600 psychologists with master's degree and doctorate in psychology by the Mental Health Office with the participation of Psychology And Counseling Organisation and the Iranian Psychological Association
	Psychological support to people in floods this year in some provinces of the country from 121 thousand people affected by the flood and sending more than 540 mental health professionals working in universities to areas affected by earthquakes, floods and other accidents in the provinces

54 /// Human rights achievements of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Program	Results
Improving the quality of visit services	Increasing the number of physicians in deprived areas after the implementation of the sustainability program, including: the activity of 4,000 permanent physicians on a full-time geographical basis in the cities of “A” and “B” deprived areas of the country (1050 general practitioners and 2950 specialists, subspecialists and fellowships) and More than 3550 doctors in deprived areas are covered by this program
	Providing 792 accommodation units for specialized doctors in deprived areas
	Implementation of the program for the presence of specialist physicians residing in hospitals affiliated to the Ministry of Health in order to benefit clients 24 hours a day from medical services and the participation of 5300 physicians in 19 specialized fields in 195 cities in the hospitals implementing the program
	Preparation of extended care facility for discharged patients and special resorts for medical staff
	Completion and utilization of 94 special clinic projects
	Attracting and employing about more than 1800 mental health experts in the country’s of Medical Sciences Universities
	Completion and construction of 183 new specialized clinics in 168 cities focusing on deprived areas
	Opening of 67 specialized nursing clinics for non-communicable diseases in the country, including: Diabetes Nursing Clinic, Cardiovascular Nursing Clinic, Patient and Family Education Nursing Clinic
	Upgrading and improving emergency services
Purchase and activation of 90 ambulance buses, one thousand ambulance engines, four thousand ground ambulances, 100 ambulances capable of carrying four patients, 120 command vehicles	
Launching ambulances with the ability to perform CT scans in metropolitan areas	

Program	Results
Upgrading and improving emergency services	Launching a specialized communication center for emergency medicine, poisoning, neurology and heart in 10 poles of the country
	Establishment of a joint communication center for relief organizations
	Establishment of private ambulance joint system
	Increasing the number of emergency air bases to 75 bases
	Buying HEMS helicopter with night vision system
	Launching 30 railway emergencies in the country
	Establishment of 115 emergency bases in urban and rural boarding health centers
	Upgrading and expanding services to patients with heart and brain diseases by creating 724 and 247 systems
	Development and operation of MCMC, EOC, AMC and AED health care data monitoring system
	Launching the women's emergency
	Attraction 30% of the capacity of universities to female emergency medicine students
	Development of the national framework for providing services to traffic injured
	Carrying out 10,558 emergency missions in special accidents with high losses up to 6 months of 1399
	Dispatching of 89% of the injured in special traffic accidents registered to medical centers with 12392 expeditions up to 6 months of 1399
	Launching the Emergency Responses College
Establishment of 3,203 pre-hospital emergency bases, including 1,167 urban bases, 1,640 road bases, 45 air bases, 5 naval bases and 346 motor emergency bases up to 6 months of 1399	

56 /// Human rights achievements of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Program	Results
Upgrading and improving emergency services	Creating 200 helicopter landing pads in medical centers and environmental areas such as mountains and along the highway since 2017 until now
	30% increase in air emergency services compared to 2018 and performing 4133 air emergency missions and transferring 5193 patients and critically injured and 1652 cases of transplantation of organs, blood or blood products, transferred specialists, officials to evaluate accidents and transfer of people to safe places
	Holding specialized electronic training courses remotely for emergency operating technicians in pre-hospital emergency centers
	Changing the position of Iran Emergency from the eighth group of the world (cohort with Thailand, India and Vietnam) to group A and cohort with developed countries of the world
	Launching the software to announce the location of the injured person with a mobile phone
	Development and operation of 115 emergency bases with the aim of accelerating the reduction of time to reach the patient's bedside in cities and main roads
	Development and improvement of 198 projects for the development and improvement of the hospital emergency department from the beginning of the health transformation plan and the opening of 115 hospital emergency departments with 3051 beds
	Operation of 43 development and standardization projects of hospital emergency departments in the country by the end of 1399 and increase of about 1500 beds in different provinces
Development in the provision of health services	Opening of 75 Center for Early Cancer Detection in February 2019
	Locating 137 centers in 116 cities in the form of a national development document of the Cancer Care Network
	Launching 16 linear accelerator machines to upgrade and complete the radiotherapy treatment cycle
	Implementation of the national program of advanced treatment of myocardial infarction 24 hours a day in 49 hospitals of the country in 24 cities as the first cause of death of Iranians with the benefit of 36996 people from the advanced and life-giving service of PCI Primary

Program	Results
Development in the provision of health services	Implementation of the national program of advanced treatment of strokes 24 hours a day in 110 hospitals of the country as the second cause of death of Iranians with the benefit of 7165 people from the specialized service of Thrombolytic therapy
	Providing harm reduction services to people who use opioids non-injectably, from 3996 people in 1396 to 3660 people by the end of the first half of 2019
	Launching 10 mobile harm reduction centers (Mobile Center) in 2018 in coordination with providing damage reduction services in fixed transit centers from 106 centers in 1396 to 93 centers by the end of the first half of 2019
	Accepting and providing services to people who use opiates and stimulants non-injectable, from 7969 people in 1396 to 5573 people by the end of the first half of 2019
	Accepting and providing services to people who use stimulants non-injectable, from 1797 people in 2017 to 2511 people by the end of the first half of 2019
	Increase of mobile team Reduce damage from 156 teams in 2017 to 160 mobile teams by the end of the first half of 2019
	Construction of the first phase of the Vaccine central cold-storage complex of the country in accordance with modern technology in 1394 and completion of the second phase in 2019
	Receiving the annual confirmation of the World Health Organization to eradicate polio in the country
	Permanent elimination of measles, rubella and malaria in 2019
	Reducing the incidence of Tuberculosis from 18 cases per one hundred thousand population in 1391 to 14 cases per one hundred thousand population in 1398
	Establishment and development of border health care base and establishment of care system (110 sea, air and land bases)

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Program	Results
Development in the provision of health services	Special attention to patients in need of intensive care with the opening of 712 beds
	Performing Kidney transplantation, 35% of living donors and 65% of brain death donors
	Activity of 32 kidney transplantation sectors, 9 heart transplantation sectors and 11 liver transplantation sectors
	Inter-provincial air transfer of donated heart
	Launching 12 bone marrow transplantation centers and performing 5883 cases of bone marrow transplantation until February 2020 and after that until May 2020, performing 250 new cases of bone marrow transplantation, that a total of 6,133 bone marrow transplantation have been performed.
	Providing dental services to special and incurable patients in 58 country's universities /Colleges of Medical Sciences
	Providing dental services under anesthesia to special patients and the mentally and physically disabled in 20 centers
	Tariff setting for about 250 common dental services (to solve the great challenge of tariff-free dental services in the country)
	Launching 83 networks of comprehensive centers for special patients
	Equipping 50 comprehensive care centers for special patients in the country's universities of Medical Sciences
	Development of national management Programme clinics for diabetes control and treatment in 340 centers in 64 universities and blood pressure control and treatment in 380 centers in 64 universities
	Preparation of 600 knowledge products and strategic purchasing of insurance organizations based on knowledge products

Program	Results
Development in the provision of health services	Preparation of support package for outpatient services for special and incurable patients
	Distribution of approximately 13,000 items including 65 types of medical equipment to universities of Medical Sciences across the country
	Launching 6 comprehensive centers for providing mental health services at three levels: basic, specialized and comprehensive action
	Launching 22 centers in the country to provide a comprehensive model of mental health services (Siraj)
	Production of 4500 items of knowledge-based products, based on local knowledge and presence in the domestic market
	Activity of 97 fighting cancer centers in the country
	Increasing the number of health centers in the country to 11,471 centers
	Making an artificial cornea using 3D printing by Iranian scientists in 2019
	The first Middle East hand transplantation in Iran in 2019
	Preventing forced sterilization and Sex change without freely and informed consent

(Source: Ministry of Health Report, 2020)

Providing health services to villagers, nomads, suburbanites and cities with less than 20,000 people from 2019 to 2020

Row	Title
1	4110 centers for implementing rural family physician programme, 2743 rural centers and 1367 comprehensive urban health service centers
2	Using of 26533780 people in rural areas of nomads and cities under 20 thousand people of the services of rural family physician programme centers
3	Providing 436 basic medicine items and 7 supplemental medicine items for all centers of implementing programme in the villages and providing pharmaceutical services by 4135 active pharmacies in the form of 1125 government pharmacies and 3010 non-government pharmacies

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Row	Title
4	Employing 6537 doctors, 5497 midwives, 806 nurses, 1503 laboratory staff and 98 radiology staff, in centers of implementing programme of providing service
5	Providing laboratory services by 3157 active laboratories in the program, 2831 government laboratories and 326 laboratories by purchasing services from the non-governmental sector and providing radiology services in 1719 government centers and 251 non-government centers
6	Performing Diabetes screening and hyperlipidemia screening tests for the population over 30 years
7	Performing Neonatal screening tests including TSH (CH) measurement - Quantitative measurement of phenylalanine (PKU) Providing 7 items of Drug supplement for the target groups of the program
8	Receiving one-time service from 95% of the population registered in rural, nomadic and urban areas with less than 20,000 people in electronic health systems

(Source: Ministry of Health Report, 2020)

Providing primary health care program in urban areas with more than 20,000 people and suburbs from 2019 to 2020

Row	Title
1	The population covered by the program is over 55 million people.
2	Allocation one health base for average population per 12,500 in suburban and urban areas
3	Allocation a comprehensive health service center for every 25,000 to 50,000 people in suburban and urban areas
4	Employment of Health caregiver for every 2,000 to 3,000 people in suburban and urban areas
5	Providing nutrition and psychological services in suburban and urban areas
6	Employment of more than 19,100 medical and paramedical graduates
7	Launching and changing the status of 4728 attached and non-attached health bases

Row	Title
8	Out of 4728 activated health bases, 747 bases are located in the suburban area.
9	Launching and changing the status of 2113 comprehensive health service centers, of which 332 centers are located in the suburbs areas.
10	Repairing and equipping 4070 Service Provider Units in urban areas
11	Outsourcing 303 Urban Comprehensive Health Service Center

(Source: Ministry of Health Report, 2020)

2- Medical achievements of the country

The most important medical achievements of the country from 2019 to 2020

Row	Title
1	Production of embryonic stem cell category and placing the name of Iran among the top 10 countries in the world
2	Schwann cell injection project to repair spinal cord injuries as a safe treatment, for the first time in the world by Iranian researchers
3	Production of linear accelerator device
4	Production of wound medicine for diabetic patients
5	Production of herbal medicine for the treatment of HIV/AIDS
6	Using of stem cells in corneal transplantation, PRP injection, proliferation of umbilical cord stem cells to treat cancer or damage to heart, nerve and bone cells, repair of spinal cord lesions, cloning and production of Embryonic stem cell
7	Achieving the first rank of vaccine and serum production in the Middle East through the production of more than 3 billion doses of human and animal vaccines in 65 different types
8	Placing among the top 10 countries in the world in the field of stem cell technology and research

Row	Title
9	Iranian researchers using stem cells in transplantation of bone marrow, skin and repair damaged heart tissue
10	Stem cell simulation
11	The second country in the world in terms of the number of bone marrow transplantation
12	Providing conditions for the presence of foreign patients for treatment, especially complex surgeries in the country
13	Making an artificial cornea using 3D printing by Iranian scientists
14	The first Middle East hand transplantation in Iran
15	Making a “Micromanipulator device” for Infertility Treatment
16	Unveiling of the first Infiltrator surgery syringe in the country
17	Localization of the first brain mapping device by the sense of smell
18	Production of the first medical simulator device in the country
19	Production of “Alsava” for ALS patients in the country
20	Unveiling of the first Alzheimer’s treatment drug in the world

3- The situation of medical education in the country

Admission capacity of students and faculty members and medical universities in 2020

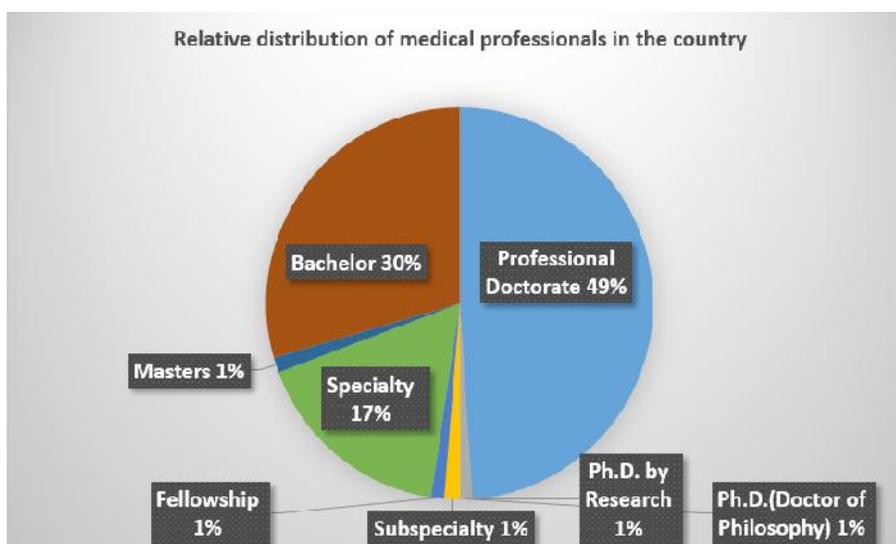
Indicator	Number
University	67 Universities and Government Institutes of Medical Sciences
	90 non-governmental academic units
Student	About 190,000 students are studying in government centers
	About 60,000 students are studying in non-governmental centers
Faculty Members	About 18,000 faculty members in government centers
	About 2,000 faculty members in non-governmental centers

(Source: Ministry of Health Report, 2020)

The field of medical districts in different grades in 2020

Number	Grade
395 fields	Doctor of Philosophy(Ph.D)
Establishment Of 64 fields	general practitioner (GP)
130 fields	Fellowships and Subspecialty
644 fields	Master of Medical Science
About 900 fields	Associate and Bachelor of Medical Sciences

(Source: Ministry of Health Report, 2020)



Other medical education measures

- ◆ Activity of about 250 teaching hospitals across the country
- ◆ Activity of more than 180 scientific associations of the medical department
- ◆ Virtual education for 90006 students and 17967 faculty members in Navid system and providing 19230 lessons during the coronavirus epidemic

- ◆ Studying more than 3,000 students from 43 countries in Iran
- ◆ Launching “Education Iran” system to introduce the scientific and educational capacities of Iranian medical universities and introduce more than 2700 educational programs in the country
- ◆ Reviewing and accepting about 1000 files requesting transfer from abroad to the country and accepting 731 cases
- ◆ Attracting more than two thousand foreign students from 62 countries in the region and the world, especially the countries of Axis of Resistance

4- Human rights measures of Iran in the fight against the Coronavirus

- Establishment of the National Headquarters for Fighting Coronavirus

The National Headquarters for Fighting Coronavirus was established in early March 2009 following the outbreak of the Corona virus in Iran with the approval of the Supreme National Security Council and the confirmation of the Supreme Leader. All decisions regarding the necessary measures to deal with Covid-19 disease, including announcing closures, etc.. , are made by this headquarters.

The most important approvals of of the National Headquarters for Fighting Coronavirus from March 2020 to January 2021

Row	Approvals
1	Compilation of 85 health protocols for all activities
2	Taking a decision on the activities of schools and universities according to the conditions and putting distance education on the agenda
3	Immediate disinfection public places by the armed forces
4	Issuing an order to establish support hospitals in the required cities

Row	Approvals
5	Reducing office hours and the possibility of teleworking for employees according to the relevant device
6	Providing teleworking arrangements and earned leave for employees with an underlying diseases
7	Approval of the plan to control the entry and exit points of the polluted cities and provinces of the country (If you see any suspicious cases, take action to quarantine people)
8	Managing the psychological atmosphere of the society, and public education programs on the necessity of staying at home as much as possible and preventing unnecessary traffic by Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting (IRIB)
9	Quantitative and qualitative development of 4030 system
10	Extensive disinfection of public transport services in polluted cities
11	Granting leave by the judiciary to all non-hazardous prisoners
12	Instruction for dealing with producers and publishers of fake news with the aim of disturbing public opinion
13	Minimizing face-to-face visits to offices
14	Providing 20/000 N95 masks daily, and protective clothing of medical staff by the Ministry of Defence and Armed Forces Logistics
15	Launching “Stay at home” campaign
16	Reopening of schools throughout the country according to the decision of the National Headquarters for Fighting Coronavirus
17	Entertainment, educational, explanatory and persuasive programs of the Broadcasting Organization to reduce travel, traffic and stay at home
18	Increasing the capacity of the electronic distribution and purchasing network by providing economic incentives in cooperation with the Ministry of Industry, Mines and Trade to reduce People’s leaving the home and unnecessary calls
19	Implementation of social distancing plan in the fields of health and treatment, traffic and assembly restrictions, shopping centers, public gatherings, jobs and guilds

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Row	Approvals
20	Presence of at least one third of employees in offices through shift work schedule
21	Providing convalescent services to definitive infected people with coronavirus
22	Providing economic compensation package to support households
23	Being covered by health insurance for poor people with coronavirus infection, and acceptance of 10% of its franchise
24	Providing coronavirus diagnostic and treatment services to non-Iranians and providing funding for poor people
25	Implementation of intelligent social distancing plan
26	Determining regulations regarding the reopening of religious sites and mosques
27	The executive agencies are obliged to provide services in the presence of two-thirds of the employees and to exempt up to one-third of the employees from attending the workplace through teleworking or granting leave on a rotating basis (scheduling).
28	The daily working hours of executive agencies staff in Tehran and the provinces will be from 7 to 14. The executive arrangements of this section will be announced by Administrative and Recruitment Affairs Organization of the country.
29	Providing low-cost facilities to businesses affected by the economic consequences of the coronavirus
30	Mandatory use of masks for subway and city bus passengers
31	Advertisements of the Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting for Internet and active businesses for free until the end of September 2020
32	Compilation of mourning protocol in the months of Muharram, Ramadan and..
33	Holding Konkour (The Iranian University Entrance Exam) in compliance with health protocols

Row	Approvals
34	Determining regulations regarding the activities of all sports clubs, restaurants, coffee houses, halls, malls, entertainment centers, museums according to the conditions of the country
35	Determining regulations regarding holding Friday prayers
36	Determining regulations regarding the activities of cinemas, concerts and art centers
37	Limiting the daily working hours of the executive organizations in the provinces of the country
38	Compilation of special by-laws to determine the instances and privileges of martyr of service
39	Reducing the time of the traffic plan for the passage of citizens
40	Instructions for granting facilities to businesses hurt by coronavirus related to the suburban passenger transportation sector
41	Prohibition of holding specialized exhibitions and cultural-educational camps
42	Payment facilities to economic operators and uninsured businesses affected by the coronavirus
43	Payment executive instructions for days of unemployment, during the outbreak of coronavirus
44	Compilation a protocol regarding the manner of presence of prisoners in prisons
45	Observance of health protocols announced regarding dormitories, canteens, sports facilities and gatherings in universities
46	Prohibition of holding group and foreign recreational tours to Iran until further notice
47	Imposition of traffic restrictions from 9 pm onwards in provinces with a red status (fines for violators)

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Row	Approvals
48	Prohibition of travel to other provinces, identification of persons based on national code, license plate and insurance of individuals
49	Restriction on rail, air and land transportation
50	Prohibition of entrance and exit of non-native vehicles to the provinces of the country and in case of disregarding the orders of the Rahvar police (Iranian Traffic Police), a fine of 500 thousand to one million Tomans
51	Implementing health protocols in all barracks and reduce many longitudinal military trainings
52	Reducing the working hours of guilds



Applying traffic restrictions at the entrances and exits of the provinces



Applying traffic restrictions from 9 pm onwards



Reducing the working hours of guilds

- Utilizing advanced equipment to fight against coronavirus

◆ Production of disinfectant solution

Production of water- and ethanol-based disinfectant solution, which differs from alcohol-based disinfectants in that, unlike alcohol, it does not cause dry skin and instead of one hour, it has four hours on the shelf life on the surface. At present, 4,000 bottles containing 400 ml are produced daily, which to date has met the needs of various organizations. Also recently it has unveiled the natural, completely herbal and water-based IMC ORGA disinfectant solution. This solution can be 99.97% effective at killing the virus.



◆ Daily production of masks in the country

According to the latest statistics released by the Food and Drug Administration, the daily production of masks in the country has reached more than 30 million units per day. Currently, 4 million masks are distributed daily, including 1.8 million for medical centers and 2.2 million masks to be distributed in pharmacies. Currently, 225 companies have manufacturing licenses with active IRC code, and the need to use masks in the country is covered by domestic manufacturers, and there are 51 million depot masks.



◆ **Production of raw materials required for medical staff clothes**

We have achieved self-sufficiency in the production of raw materials needed for masks and Isolated clothing(Protective clothing) for Healthcare workers in the country.



◆ **Production of environmental sterilizers**



◆ **Production of various Coronavirus Diagnostic Test Kits**



◆ Production and supply of ventilators



◆ Production and supply of CT scans



◆ **Production of Thermometer device**



◆ **Production of Coronavirus Drug in the country**



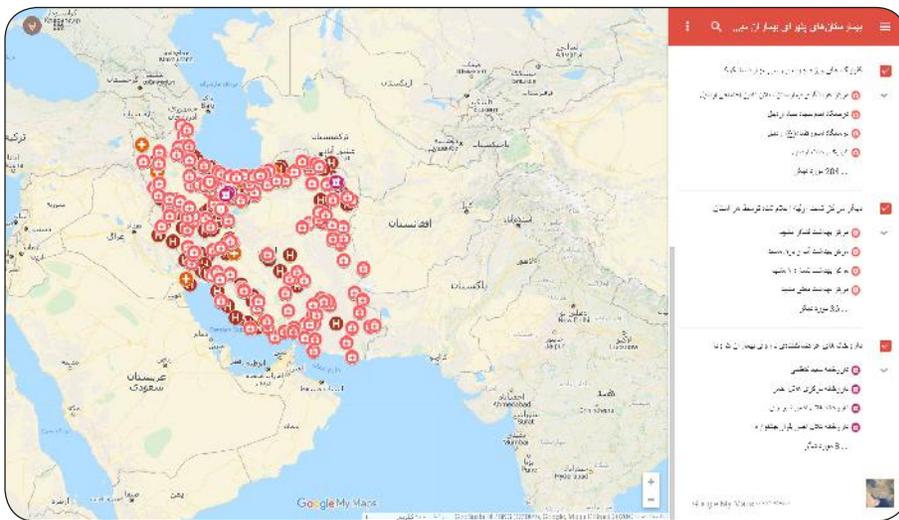
◆ **Production of coronavirus vaccine**

Production of Iranian coronavirus vaccine is possible with three different technologies, “attenuated virus, recombinant and MRNA” relying on the power of internal knowledge. So far, one Iranian vaccine has entered the clinical trial phase and another number are about to enter this phase.



- Designation of coronavirus special hospitals

One of the most important measures in Iran is to designate special hospitals in all provinces to accept patients with Covid-19 disease, which has led to the concentration of therapeutic measures in these hospitals to ensure public access, quality of service and infection control.



People online access to coronavirus special hospitals through Google



Designation of Covid-19 section in hospitals

- Designation of a specialized coronavirus diagnostic laboratory

- ◆ There are 126 coronavirus diagnostic laboratories in the country, with all provinces contributing to this statistic.
- ◆ 71 laboratories under the Ministry of Health and Medical Education, 40 private laboratories and 15 laboratories of other institutions and organizations are active.
- ◆ Designation of 9 non-governmental laboratories and 77 laboratories are allowed to accept and perform molecular detection tests for extraterritorial travelers.
- ◆ More than 70,000 coronavirus tests are performed daily across the country.
- ◆ Coronavirus testing with rapid diagnostic kits is free of charge, which is performed in public outpatient centers and the test results are determined in 20 to 25 minutes.
- ◆ Coronavirus testing in 16-hour centers (comprehensive health centers) is free, and about 1000 tests are taken daily in these centers and the response time to the tests is 48 hours.



- Providing free healthcare services

- ◆ Providing all services free of charge for people with Covid-19 disease, according to the order of the Minister of Health
- ◆ Performing free coronavirus test on referral samples from hospitals in the country, by Pasteur Institute of Iran.
- ◆ Foreign nationals residing in the country have access to free health care services to treat coronavirus. (So far, at least 400 billion tomans have been spent only for the treatment of authorized citizens).
- ◆ Providing free services to 40,000 people in 7 border and deprived provinces of the country
- ◆ Coverage of health insurance for patients with coronavirus without any health insurance at the time of hospitalization
- ◆ Free attendance of patients with coronavirus and their families in convalescent homes (hotels, guesthouses and dormitories)
- ◆ Providing free hospitalization services at Social Security Hospitals for patients with Covid-19



- Development a convalescent home for patients with coronavirus

- ◆ Establishment of convalescent home or post-hospital spaces in all parts of the country for the care of patients with coronavirus who has reached remission, with the participation of various agencies, including the Armed Forces, the Red Crescent and jihadi groups, etc.

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- ◆ Transfer of patients with Covid-19 after the end of the initial recovery period in hospitals to continue the recovery process to the convalescent home
- ◆ Free attendance of patients with coronavirus and their families in convalescent homes (hotels, guesthouses and dormitories)
- ◆ patients with coronavirus benefit from hotel services in these centers, including services and welfare amenities and ...
- ◆ To prevent the spread of the disease, families of patients with coronavirus have been transferred to hotels, guesthouses and dormitories. For this purpose, all these centers have been isolated and in these places, the organizational and rehabilitation procedures are fully observed.
- ◆ 3- and 4-star hotels and guesthouses are used to quarantine of patients with coronavirus.



- National screening program

- ◆ Launching “salamat.gov.ir system” to prevent, identify and care of citizens against coronavirus. (People enter their national number to answer the simple self-evaluation questions of Covid-19 disease and receive the necessary guidance according to the latest instructions of the Ministry of Health).
- ◆ Launching a 24-hour answering system for the 4030 Telephone Call Center to provide expert advice on Covid-19 disease. The services of this system are 24 hours a day and free of charge.
- ◆ Launching «*usd #4030» command code to Coronavirus probability test
- ◆ Launching a “telemedicine” system for live communication of patients in deprived areas with specialized doctors in Tehran
- ◆ Registration of 17 million and 300 thousand calls to 4030 system to receive Coronavirus consulting services
- ◆ Establishment of Screening stations at entrances to different cities and provinces , including thermometry and control of people to enter cities. (These groups use a thermometer to monitor the fever of people and if they see symptomatic people, they are referred to the medical staff and the hospital).



- Disinfection of public places



Performing integrated sterilization and disinfection operations in different parts of the city on a daily basis



Disinfection, sterilization of places and environment by the Armed Forces, the municipality and the Committee on Environmental Health of the National Headquarters for Fighting Coronavirus

- Special attention to the treatment of the elderly

The elderly are vulnerable to the coronavirus disease; In Iran, medical staff have paid special attention to the care of elderly patients with coronavirus, many of whom were discharged in good general condition.



Recovering of 101-year-old man from coronavirus in Varamin



Recovering of old man and old woman 96 year-old man from coronavirus in Neka

- Actions of grassroots groups

Extensive role of people in serving and accompanying medical staff in hospitals

Many grassroots groups rushed to the aid of patients with coronavirus and hospital staff, relieving some of the workload of health advocates by providing services in hospitals.



Distribution of health items and Foodstuffs to the vulnerable groups



Launching giving help campaign



Campaign of Iran-e Hamdel (literally meaning sympathetic Iran)

In this campaign, which was formed with the efforts of the Iranian people, with the participation of more than 2 million people of the Iranian people and attracting 6 billion and 500 tomans by the people, it is known as the largest grassroots campaign after the revolution. The second phase of the “Iran Hamdel” campaign is currently collecting public donations and sending them to different parts of the country.



Campaign of Empathy time

In this campaign, which was formed with the efforts of one of the most popular TV programs in Iran (Asre Jadid), they rushed to the aid of the people of the country in different parts of the country, by collecting public donations in the form of the “Empathy time campaign”, with the cooperation of the Red Crescent Organization.

In this campaign, with the establishment of 400 bases, the items needed to fight with the coronavirus and foodstuffs for the affected groups in the crisis, were prepared and provided to them.



“We remember you” campaign

This campaign in different cities of the country, by preparing fresh juices for patients with coronavirus and the medical staff of the country, has shown beautiful manifestations of self-sacrifice and jihad of people to empathize and strengthen the morale of health defenders.



Gentle Hands Charity Foundation

In this foundation, measures have been taken for the affected groups of this disease, such as: production of one thousand masks, production of 500 liters of disinfectants, distribution of hot food in two stages, distribution of about 300 serving of food during the holy month of Ramadan.



Campaign of “each neighborhood, a sacrificial animal”

A group of young people from Sabzevar, in the form of the grassroots campaign “Every neighborhood, a sacrificial animal”, donated sheep to help families, whose coronavirus has reduced their livelihood and their tables have become smaller.

National campaign of “To Our Power”



In the “To Our Power” campaign, the cost of religious programs that were canceled due to the outbreak of coronavirus, was spent on health packages in the affected areas. In the form of this campaign, until the 28th of March, various items, including hygienic: including masks, gloves and disinfectant liquid, and food items, which are worth a total of 17 billion, 165 million and 130 thousand Tomans, reached the people. 6,962 cultural organizations and religious delegations participated in this scan, and 634 health processions were set up by religious delegations to serve the people, and 160,497 people, all of whom were members of the country’s delegations, served in the operational part of this campaign.

Hamyarr Campaign (literally meaning synergetic)



Many startups and active knowledge-based companies in the country, in the condition of the outbreak of the Corona virus in the country, tried to change their business in order to serve the people these days. Providing free medical services to users, eliminating wages in online shoppes, providing online educational services, manufacturing medical equipment, manufacturing disinfectants, etc. are among their services.

Coronavirus awareness campaigns



In the meantime, launching grassroots campaigns to stay at home were launched to prevent the escalation of the coronavirus and create a crisis in the country, to control the spread of the coronavirus and to prevent the fear of the people. These campaigns were formed in the field of awareness and fight to the Coronavirus, and a large number of Iranians have welcomed these campaigns.

* plan of Shahid Soleimani

The “General Qassem Soleimani” plan is being implemented throughout the country, with the joint cooperation of the Ministry of Health and the Basij organization (full name: Sāzmān-e Basij-e Mostaz’afin). In fact, the jihadi spirit of Sardar Soleimani has become a model for confronting Covid-19 in different provinces of the country, and in order to defend the sanctity of health, from spontaneous grassroots groups to various organs,

organizations and institutions, they have joined the activists in the field of health and treatment. In a way, the public determination to deal more seriously with this evil virus can be seen everywhere in the country. This project will be implemented in two phases, phase one; General Qassem Soleimani's diagnostic plan was aimed at reducing the incidence of Covid-19 disease in the country and the second phase, which begins in April of 2021, aims to eliminate the number of deaths due to coronavirus disease in the country. The targets and implementation of this plan in the management and control of the Covid-19 epidemic are as follows:

1- In order to control this disease, it is done by the local people by managing the units providing local health service and with the participation of Basij, IRGC (Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps), Red Crescent and NGOs.

2- It will be implemented through the participation of the people and inter-sectoral coordination throughout the country from November 10 to the end of March 2021.

3- The purpose of implementing the plan is to control Covid-19, disconnect the transmission chain, reduce deaths due to coronavirus and supportive coverage of at-risk groups.

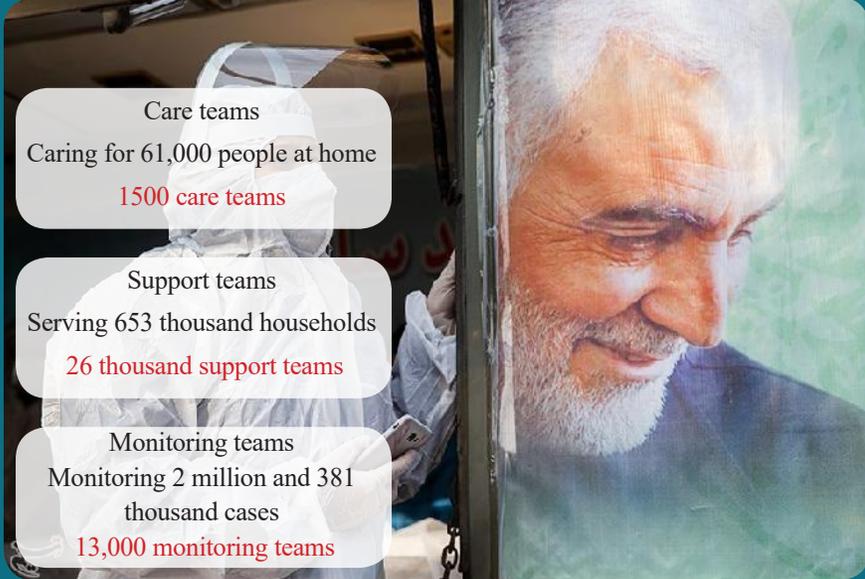
4- Three teams of care, support and supervision will be formed to implement the plan.

5- The care team is responsible for identifying and caring for people who exposed in close contact, and it will be done by the bases, health houses and comprehensive health centers and with the participation of the people, NGOs and students.

6- The support team under the responsibility of the Revolutionary Guards supports the vulnerable population by distributing public donations and organizations.

7- Monitoring teams with the responsibility of the Red Crescent are responsible for visiting and supervising food preparation and distribution centers and trade unions.

Report of the General Martyr Qasem Soleimani plan from December to February 2021



Screening 61 million people in the country and 12 million households in Shahid Soleimani plan
Distribution of over 350 billion tomans of food packages among vulnerable groups
Preparation of 300 hotels and health residences for quarantine of people with Covid-19 without proper resort

The tracking teams are 922 thousand people who have taken rapid coronavirus diagnostic tests from 225 thousand people. About 200,000 Basijis from the Ministry of Health, the Red Crescent and the IRGC and Basij are working in support teams in this project.

The implementation of the second phase of the General Qasem Soleimani plan with the aim of reducing the death rate due to coronavirus in the country to zero, will start from the beginning of 2021.

88% reduction in coronavirus deaths with the implementation of Shahid Soleimani plan

The number of coronavirus deaths in the early days of the Shahid Soleimani plan was 486, which has now reached 57 per day, and according to studies conducted in this field, we are witnessing an 88% decrease in deaths. The number of new patients has decreased from 14,000 per day to 5,000 to 6,000 and the number of hospitalized patients has decreased from 3,300 to 400. Also, the situation in many cities of the country changed from red to yellow.

Appreciation of Iran's measures during the coronavirus outbreak by international organizations

The World Health Organization commends Iran for its efforts to fight Coronavirus despite restrictions.

Tedros Adhanom, director general of the World Health Organization, said about Iran's seriousness in fighting the coronavirus: « Despite lack of necessary equipment, Iran is doing its utmost to combat the coronavirus».



UN commends welfare Organization measures to support notorious addicts in the Coronavirus crisis

During this period, the Welfare Organization has been able to take appropriate measures to support notorious addicts or addicts who are kept in Article 15 and 16 centers. So that the actions of this organization have been approved and encouraged by the United Nations.



The right to education

1- The situation of Iranian students

Number of students in different levels in 2020

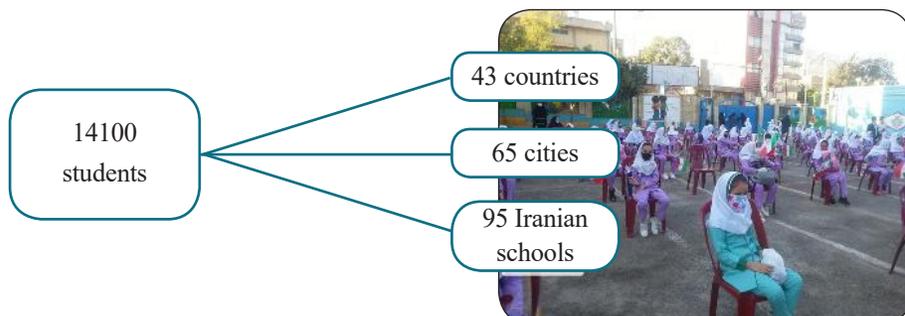
Course of study	Number
pre-school	733224
primary school	8278282
mid/middle school	3437673
high/secondary school	2689344
Total	15138523

(Source: Ministry of Education Report, 2020)

Number of students by field of study in 2020

Field of Study	Number of students
theoretical branch	1744719
Technical and Vocational art schools	42247
Kardanesh (Practical Knowledge) Branch art schools	520598

The situation of Iranian students abroad in 2020



- Paying attention to students in rural and less privileged areas

The situation of students in nomadic and rural areas from 2019-2020

Description	Total
Number of students	185,000
Number of schools	6132
Number of classrooms	12527



(Source: Ministry of Education Report, 1399)

- ✓ Compilation of instructions for continuing of training in rural and nomadic areas without access to Internet TV (cyberspace) in 2019
- ✓ Free access to pre-school education for all children in nomadic areas in 2019

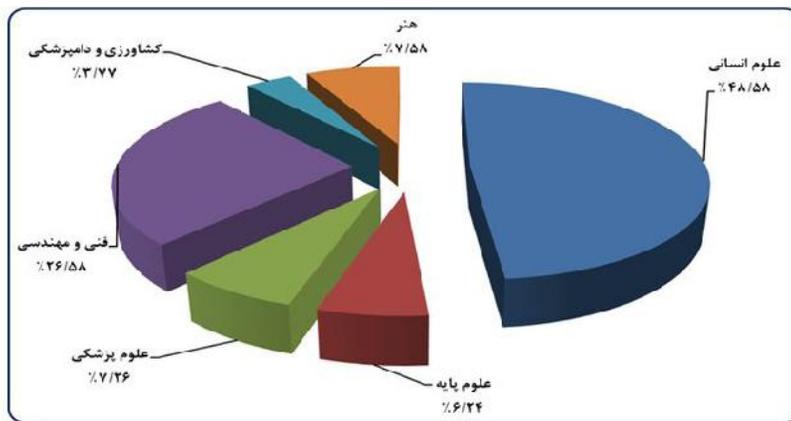


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2- The situation of higher education in Iran

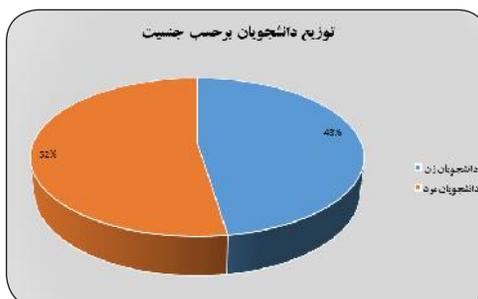
Number of students by major field of Study in the academic year 2018-2019

Description	Number
Humanities; Human Sciences	1638783
Basic Sciences	210336
Medical Sciences	2444927
technical and engineering	8966645
Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine	127139
Art	255558
Total: 3373388 people	



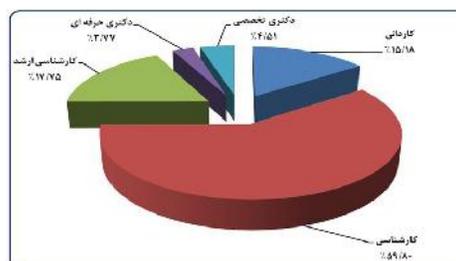
Number of students by gender in the academic year 2018-2019

Description	Total
Number of female students	1604457
Number of male students	1768931



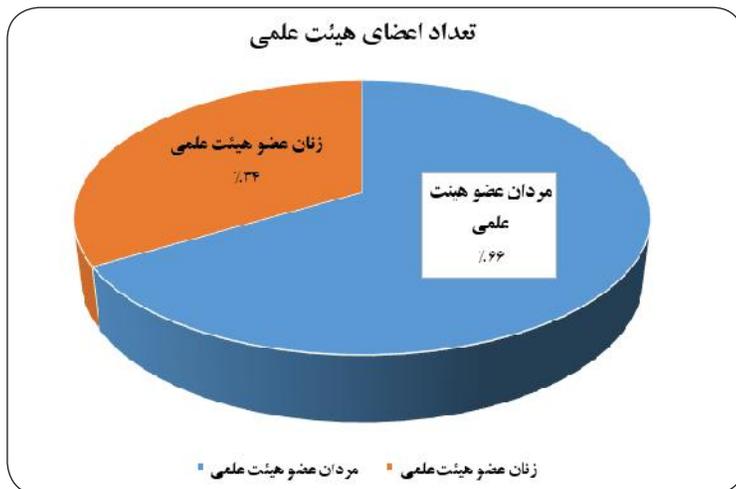
Number of students in the country according to study courses in 2018-2019

course	Total
Diploma	511950
Bachelor	2172007
Master	598890
Professional Doctorate	93335
Doctor of Philosophy	152006



**Number of faculty members of universities in the academic year
2018-2019**

Description	Total
Number of women faculty members	86,550
Number of male faculty members	171,071



3- Fighting with illiteracy

The situation of literacy in the country from 2019 to 2020

Row	Tilte
1	89% increase in literacy rate in the country in 2019
2	According to 2019 estimates, the literacy rate in the years after the victory of the Islamic Revolution has increased amounting to 41%.
3	96.6% increase in literacy in the age group of 10 to 49 years in 2020
4	The number of illiterates in the age group of 10 years and above has decreased to less than 2 million in 2019.
5	Reducing the literacy rate gap between men and women by allocating about 80% of literacy activities to girls and women, especially in rural areas in 2019
6	The difference in literacy rates between men and women has decreased from 23.4% in 1355 to 6.8% in 2019 and this figure has reached less than 6.5% in the 2019 estimate.
7	Increasing the literacy rate of rural areas from 30.5% to 78.5% in 2019
8	The difference in literacy rate between urban and rural areas has increased from 34.9% in 1355 to about 12.3% in 2019, and this figure has reached 12% in the estimate since 2019.
9	In the age group of 10-49 years, the number of illiterates is about 2.7 million people with foreign nationals and about 2.3 million people without foreign nationals, that based on the activities performed in recent years, it is estimated that the number of illiterates in the age group of 10-49 years will decrease to less than 1.9 million.

(Source: Ministry of Education Report, 2020)



The most important measures taken to fight illiteracy from 2019 to 2020

Row	Title
1	Completing and updating the literacy level registration database
2	Reviving and launching 480 local learning centers-education (linking literacy and life) with the focus on virtual Learning Center
3	Receiving an international award for the implementation of basic computer training plan for literacy learners in the transition period.
4	launching a web-based system for literacy
5	Following up the trainings of the literacy movement in the days of the coronavirus epidemic through the Shad system and television
6	Attracting and educating 30,000 illiterate foreign nationals
7	Coverage of 2,995,882 illiterate and low-literacy people in literacy courses, and literacy transfer and consolidation, both for Iranians and foreign nationals
8	Literacy development plan for nomadic women and girls. (A total of 5,495 literate people have become literate in this project. The literacy of 1867 literate people in the nomadic project and 3628 literate people in the rural project by acquiring basic life skills, all kinds of skills in addition to reading and writing, are the valuable results of this project).
9	Prisoners' literacy plan in penitentiaries (791581 help-seekers have been trained so far)
10	So far, 546,114 illiterate and low-literacy soldiers have been covered in the Armed Forces Literacy Program.
11	Studying of 243 prisoners in literacy movement classes
12	Recruitment without exams of 6,000 educators in the literacy movement
13	According to official figures, amounting to 750,000 illiterate Afghan refugees have learned to read and write in Iranian literacy movement classes
14	Allocation about 55% of literacy activities to rural areas

(Source: Ministry of Education Report, 2020)

The literacy rate in Iran reached 96% in 2020 and all children in nomadic areas access to free education.

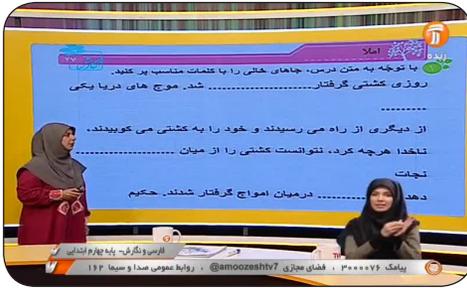
4- The state of education in the days of the coronavirus outbreak

- Virtual education of students

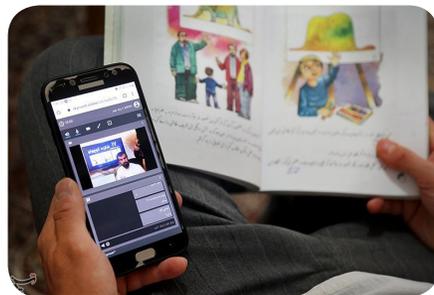


Learning lessons through Iran Television School

94 /// Human rights achievements of the Islamic Republic of Iran



Accessing more than 16 million students and education staff to Shad system



Allocating free internet to Shad educational network from the beginning of the academic year 2020



Offering free internet to teachers in virtual education

Providing free Tablet to needy students



- Virtual education of students



Providing the necessary infrastructure for holding virtual classrooms



Providing a platform for presenting more than 90% of theoretical courses electronically in the country's universities



Launching the "Dan" system for holding classes of students in the Islamic Azad University



Holding online classes in universities

Women's rights

Laws approved in the field of women from 2019 to 2020

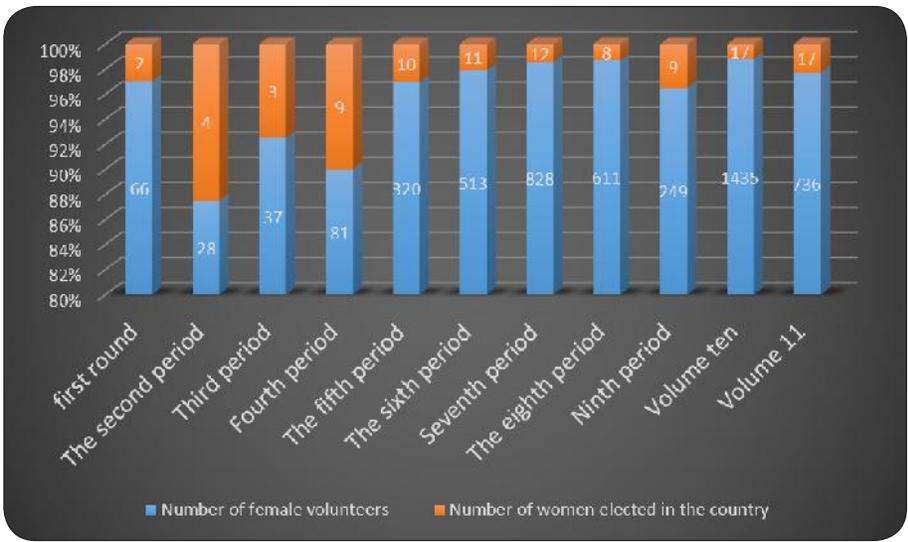
Row	Law	Description
1	The Bill on the Protection of Dignity and the Protection of Women against Violence, approved on 13/1/2021	The bill to ensure women's security includes three sections: deterrence, protection, and supporting, which include strengthening the family system, ensuring women's rights to maintain their security, preventing violence against women, and protecting women victims or exposed to violence. The bill has considered another 20 new criminalization for all forms of violence against women. The bill criminalizes violence and states that no one has the right to harm women in family relationships, private, public or public places, and if committed, will be punished according to the provisions of this bill.
2	Law for Determining the Nationality of Children Born from a Marriage of Iranian Woman and Foreign Man, approved on 20/05/2020	According to this law, the children of this type of marriage have an Iranian citizenship from the very beginning and have the opportunity to study and receive health, social, etc. support, while in the past, after the age of 18, they could apply for Iranian citizenship.

1- Women's achievements in the political sector

After the Islamic Revolution of Iran, with the increase of awareness and expansion of higher education for women and the promotion of their capabilities, the share of women's political and social participation changed widely. As in the laws of the country, have considered a special place for women's political participation in society.

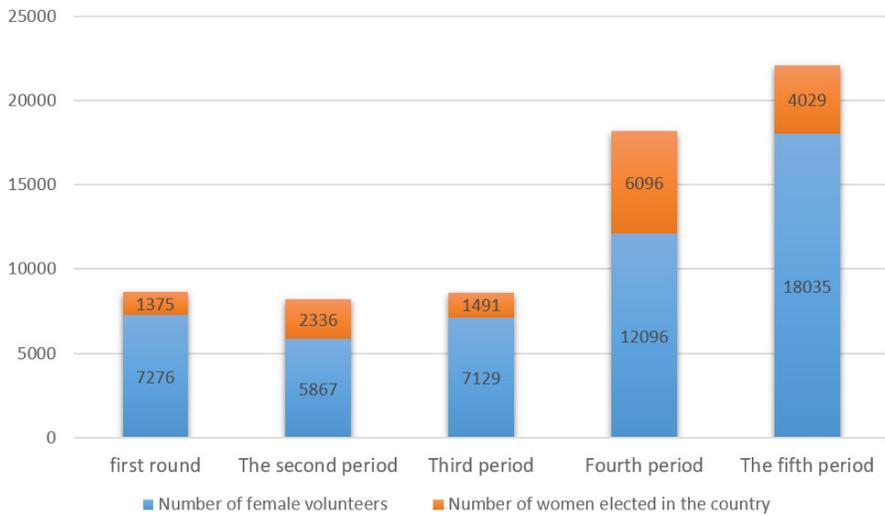


Number of female members of the Islamic Consultative Assembly(The Parliament of Iran) by term



Number of women volunteers and elected in the elections of the Islamic council of cities and villages

The share of women elected to the Islamic councils of cities and villages has increased from 0.83% in the first term to 1.5% in the second term, 1.36% in the third term and finally to 3.39% in the fourth term. In the fifth term, nearly one-third of the female candidates have won the seat.



Women's participation in the elections of the country



- ✓ 47.30% in the fifth election of the Assembly of Experts of the Leadership (2015)
- ✓ 48% in the 11th elections of the Islamic Consultative Assembly (2015)
- ✓ 49.05% in the twelfth presidential election (2017)
- ✓ 50.53% in the fifth elections of the Islamic council of cities and villages (2017)

Presence of women in senior management levels in the country

The level of women's political participation in the elections of 2015-2019



- ✓ k 7.8% of female managers at the senior level, 14.3% at the intermediate level and 25.4 at the grassroots level in 2020
- ✓ Activity of more than 1077 women judges in the judiciary
- ✓ Activities of more than 10 specialized decision-making and strategic institutions in the field of women
- ✓ Establishment of 14 women's parties and activity of more than 15,000 people



Statistics of female judges across the country by post in 2020

Row	Type of organizational post	Number
1	Investigator of the Prosecutor's Office	3
2	Judge for the execution of civil judgments	7
3	substitute judge	41
4	Judge of the Supreme Court	1
5	Judge of the Islamic Revolutionary Court) Execution of Judgments)	1
6	Judge of the Islamic Revolutionary Court	579
7	Judge of the Islamic Revolutionary Court(expression comment)	64
8	Judge of the Islamic Revolutionary Court(Defending the indictment)	15
9	Judge of the Islamic Revolutionary Court(supervision)	7
10	Judge of execution of criminal sentences	3
11	Judge of the Dispute Resolution Council	86
12	counsellor to the Provincial Court of Appeal	1
13	judiciary adviser	7
14	Judicial Adviser to the General Court and the Family Court	1
15	Female Judicial Adviser (Family Court(228
16	deputy district attorney	8
17	Deputy Provincial Prosecutor	10
18	Deputy Provincial Prosecutor for the execution of criminal sentences	1
19	Deputy Provincial Prosecutor and head of the prosecutor's office	1
20	Deputy Prosecutor and Chief Deputy District Attorney,	1
21	Deputy Head of Judicial Complex	6
22	Judicial Deputy of County Justice	1

23	Judicial Deputy Chief Justice of the General and Revolutionary Court and Head of Judicial Complex	1
24	Judicial Deputy of the Head of the General and Revolutionary Courts	4
25	judicial interns	87
Total	1077	



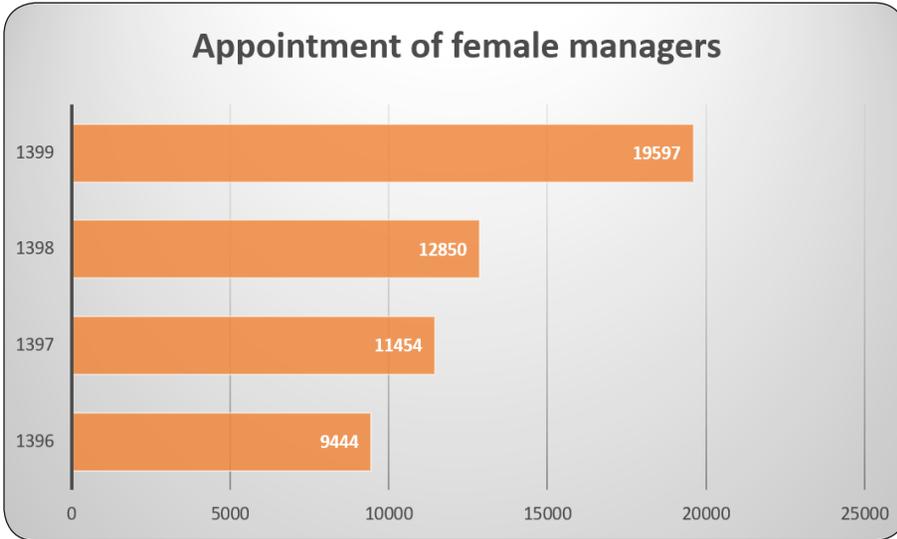
2- Women's achievements in economics

Table of economic participation rates and the share of women's employment in the country in 2019

Description	Women
Economic participation rate	17.6
The share of employment in the agricultural sector	22.5
The share of employment in the industrial sector	25.7
The share of employment in the service sector	51.7
The share of employment in the private sector	78.3
The share of employment in the public sector	21.7
Unemployment rate	18.2



Number of female managers from 2017 to 2020



Administrative managers working in the judiciary by gender in 2020



The appointment of female managers at all levels has increased from 12.7% in 2017 to 22.6% in 2020.

Employed women by occupational groups from 2014 to 2019

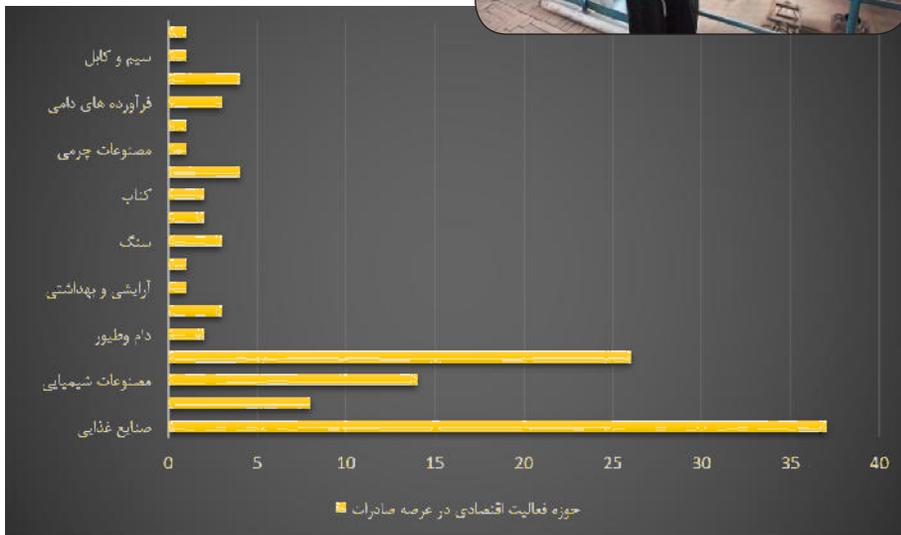
Description	Total
Legislators, senior officials and managers	7414
experts	80024
Technicians and assistants	36079
Administrative and clerical staff	30534
Service staff and vendors of stores and markets	54164
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	2005
Craftsmen and employees of related occupations	25109
Operators of machines and devices, assemblers, etc..	9303
unskilled labors	19515
Total	265781

Number of employed women with higher education in 2018

Description	Total
diploma	713868
Associate Degree	226339
Bachelor's degree	1147857
Masters degree and higher	448211



Women's activity in the export sector



Creating 2403 jobs by women entrepreneurs



انتخاب زنان کارآفرین برتر با آراء مردمی

نتایج برگزاری شش دوره انتخاب زنان کارآفرین برتر بر روی سامانه این انتخاب در سایت معاونت ریاست جمهوری در امور زنان و خانواده از اسفند ۹۷ تا شهریور ۹۹ شامل:

۱۲۰ کارآفرین برتر (۹۰ زن و ۳۰ مرد)

دوره	تعداد	نام
دوره اول	۱۲	اسفند - فروردین
دوره دوم	۱۲	اردیبهشت - خرداد
دوره سوم	۱۲	تیر - مرداد
دوره چهارم	۱۲	مهر - آبان
دوره پنجم	۱۲	آذر - دی
دوره ششم	۱۲	بهمن - اسفند

۱ - مسکن

۲ - رسانه

۳ - حمل و نقل

۴ - خدمات

۵ - خدمات

۶ - خدمات

۷ - خدمات

۸ - خدمات

۹ - خدمات

Women's special occupations



Activity of 7200 female police officers in the Law Enforcement Force in 2019



Activity of 126,932 women aid workers in the Red Crescent Society in 2020

Providing skills training to more than 352,000 women in 2020



3- Women's achievements in education

Percentage of total number of female students to total students during the years 2015-2011



The literacy rate of women before the revolution was 35.3% and with the activities carried out by the end of 2019 has increased to 95 percent.

Educational coverage of female students in the years 2011 to 2016

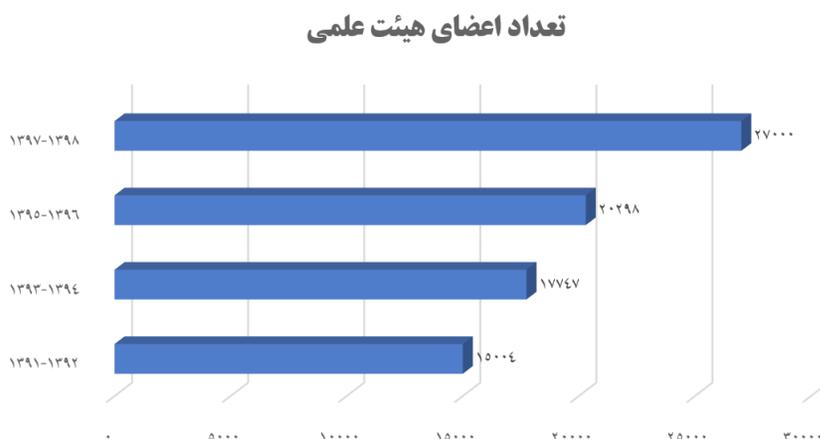
term time	2012-2011	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2016-2015
Pre school	242765	226989	260266	323824	338704
elementary school	2769239	3328079	3407385	3492795	3603017
middle school	1535135	1002417	985951	979158	1463060
high school	۱۳۸۹۶۳۷	1594689	1591595	1555271	1099526
Total	5936776	6152174	6245197	6351048	6504307

Female students in different educational courses of higher education institutions from 2011 to 2019



Description	Total	Associate Degree	bachelor's degree	masters degrees	Doctor of Philosophy and Professional Doctorate
2011-2012	2,202,685	383434	1578717	191160	49374
2012-2013	2,136,022	298469	1561287	216857	59409
2013-2014	2,253,764	341706	1555563	286552	69943
2014-2015	2,200,375	344785	1441590	333004	80996
2015-2016	2,002,559	252229	1300072	357538	92720
2016-2017	1,871,596	232757	1179750	353553	105536
2017-2018	1,685,160	220208	1057281	304418	109463
2018-2019	1,604,457	-	-	-	-

Number of women faculty members from 2012 to 2019



24.7% increase in the share of women in the faculty of universities

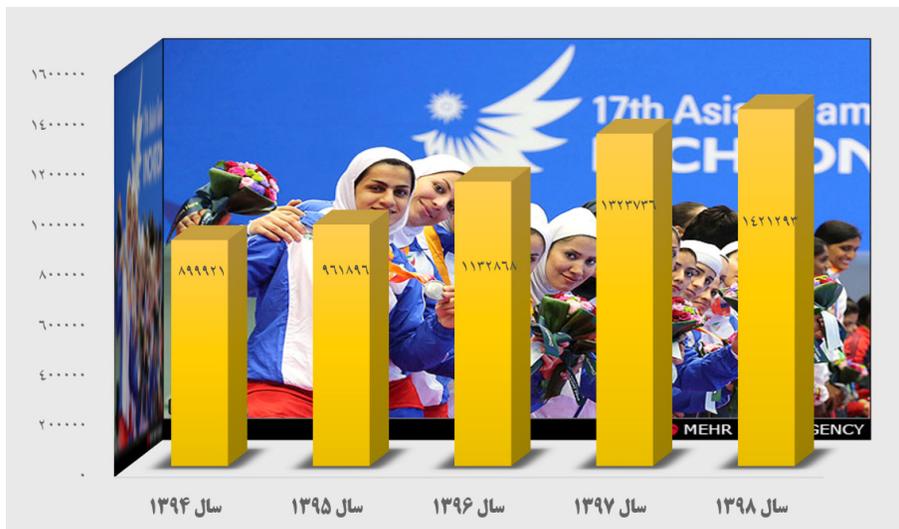
Scientific elite women in 2019

Country's scientific competitions	Total
National Robotics Competition	11
Student Olympiads	498
Kharazmi Youth Festival	515
Farabi Festival	58



4- Women's achievements in sports

Number of female professional athletes from 2015 to 2019



Presence of 48,527 female national and international referees in the country's sports arenas and a 25% increase in women's refereeing in the last forty years

Number of women participating and Number of medals won in Asian and Asian Para Games

Year	Asian Games		Asian Para Games	
	Number of participants	Number of medals	Number of participants	Number of medals
2006	25	3	-	-
2010	86	14	34	14
2014	58	16	58	27
2018	98	18	71	41



Number of women participating and Number of medals won in the Olympic and Paralympic Games

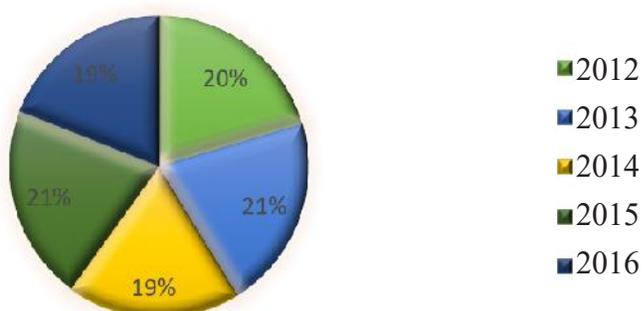
Year	Olympic Games		Paralympic Games	
	Number of participants	Number of medals	Number of participants	Number of medals
2004	1	0	6	1
2008	3	0	4	0
2012	8	0	7	3
2016	9	1	22	4



5- Women's achievements in health

Maternal mortality rate

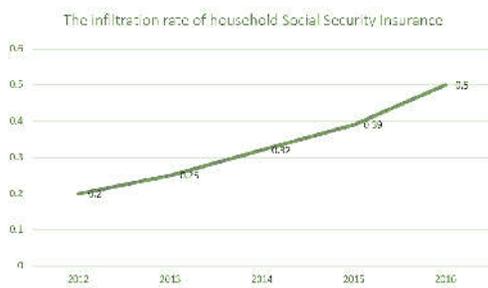
Maternal mortality rate during childbirth
(per 100000 thousand live births)



Status of maternal health indicators until 2016

Indicator title	city	village	total
Prenatal care coverage (at least 6 times)	90.8	84.7	88.6
Coverage of prenatal care at least once	97.4	96.94	97.2
Percentage of childbirth performed in birthing centers	96.9	92.5	95.3
Coverage of postpartum care at least once	73.1	75.4	73.9
Cesarean section rate	51.5	35.7	45.6
Percentage of childbirth performed by educated and trained staff	98.2	93.3	96.42

Housewives Social Security Insurance



Female fertility rate

Year	fertility rate
2013	1.85
2014	1.85
2015	1.9
2016	1.9

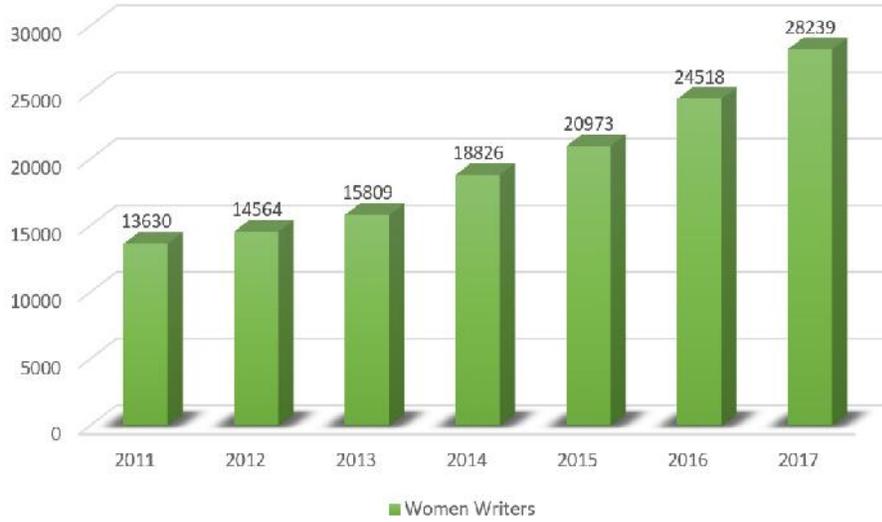
Number of female doctors until 2016

Number	Description
60 thousand people	general practitioner
30 thousand people	specialist practitioner
3500 people	Subspecialty physician



6- Women’s achievements in culture and art

Number of female authors until 2017

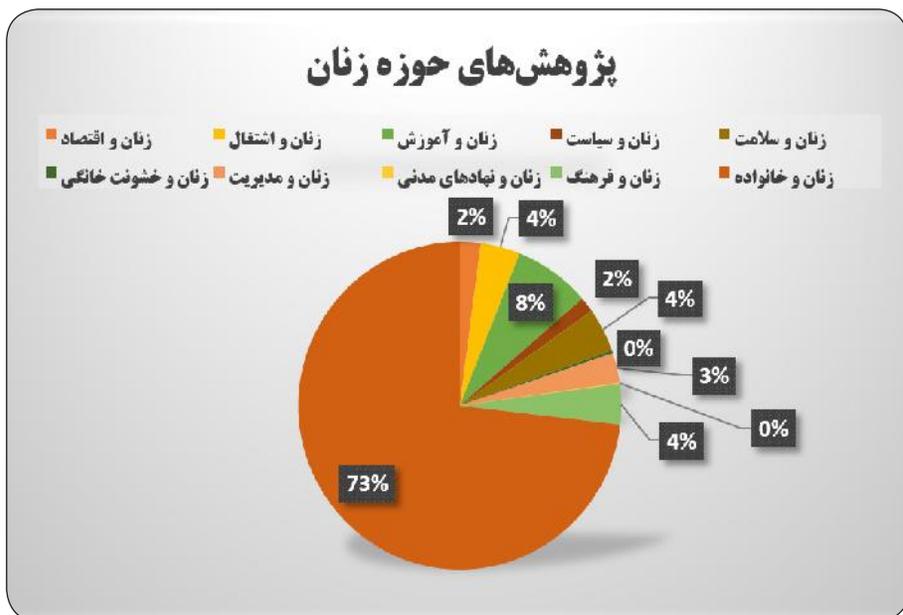


Number of women publishers until 2017

Total	Year
678	2011
712	2012
754	2013
840	2014
907	2015
2537	2016
28239	2017



Researches in the field of women until 2015



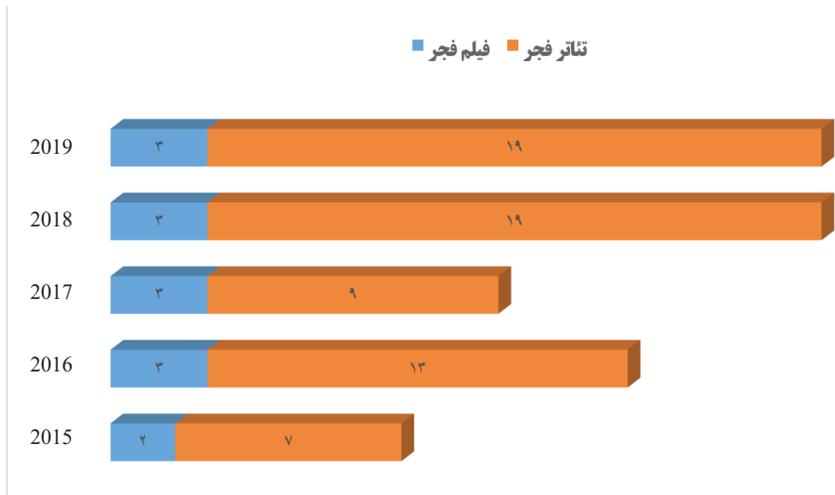
Selected women of cultural works in the international arena until 2015

Festival title	Top people
The World Award for Book of the Year	44
The Book Criticism Festival	15
The first annual "Art of Book design" in iran	1



Activity of 1526 women Media Manager in 2019

Selected women of Fajr Festival from 2015 to 2019



The Rights of the Child

Approval of laws and regulations in the field of children from 2020 to 2021

Row	Law	Description
1	Law on the protection of children and adolescents approved on 12/5/2020	The law provides special support measures and guarantees from child abuse. It has created initiatives in the fields of structure, judicial proceedings, advocacy interventions, criminology, and so on.
2	Final approval of the statute of the National Organization of Child Education approved on 27/1/2021	The organization is responsible for matters related to childhood education with a focus on the family
3	Low citizenship of children born to Iranian women married to non-Iranians 20/5/2020	According to this law, the children of this type of marriage, have Iranian citizenship from the beginning. They enjoy the right to education and health, social and While in the past, after the age of 18, it was possible for them to apply for Iranian citizenship.
4	Codification of the bill on special police children and adolescents in 2020	One of the main features of this bill predicting preventive and supportive measures for offender children and adolescents. (Note: This bill is in the Legislative Process)

It is important to note that this procedure also applies to refugee children. The Islamic Republic of Iran is one of the countries with the most immigrants. A lot of these migrants are citizens of neighboring country, Afghanistan. Review of case statistics in courts, juvenile Court and indicates that significant numbers of defendants belong to Afghan nationals; however, these children, like Iranian children, without any discrimination based on race, ethnicity, etc., have all the legal protections. So that many of their cases, even in cases of intentional crimes, are resolved with the help of Iranian donors and benefactors by paying damages and blood money. They use all the capacities of compassion in the punishment contained in the laws.

Executive measures of the Islamic Republic of Iran to protect the rights of children from 2019 to 2020

Row	Rules
1	Enjoyment of all people under the age of 18 (without caretaker) from health support services, education, treatment, livelihood and supervision regardless of religion, ethnicity, citizenship
2	Prohibition and prevention of violence against children and criminalization of any kind of abuse, economic exploitation, trade and commerce, prostitution and any sexual exploitation, any vulgar and obscene exploitation and pornography- According to the “Law on the Protection of Children and Adolescents approved in 2020“
3	Facilitating the process of adoption by amending the law in 2020
4	Forming a working group in connection with the evaluation of high-risk behaviors and occupations of children
5	Creating a guest house and accommodation center for street children
6	Launching 5 buses to provide services to street and vulnerable children
7	Predicting free medical services for street children in some hospitals
8	Providing educational services and life skills to street children in “Parto” centers
9	Establishment of special investigation branches and criminal courts
10	Providing free sports services to child labour
11	Identifying and attracting street children, the level of their requirements Compilation of educational files and follow-up of educational affairs (by government departments and non-governmental organizations)
12	Implementation of the “Symbol” project in the field of prevention of violence against children by the Ministry of Education
13	Holding training courses to introduce children to privacy and how to protect themselves and prevent violence, physical abuse

**Actions of the Welfare Organization in the field of children
from 2019 to 2020**

Row	Rules
1	Concluding a memorandum of cooperation with the social deputy and prevention of crime by the judiciary
2	13 ni nerdlihc teerts dna gnikrow fo noitazinagro dna noitacifitneD ngierof era nerdlihc gnikrow fo %09) yad a sruoh 42 sret nec tne mrevog (slanoitan
3	Activity 61 NGOs to support and education for children and families
4	Providing maintenance and care services for orphaned children
5	Preventing girls from dropping out of school and their return to school
6	Organizing 1402 street and working children
7	Launching two hotlines 123 and 1480 to report child abuse and working and street children
8	Setting up an adoption system
9	Assigning custody of more than 10,000 children to families applying for adopt from 2011 until now
10	Increasing the subsidy for children of quasi-family centers from 420 thousand tomans per month to 650 thousand tomans
11	Increasing subsidy for children with disabilities from 570 thousand tomans to 924 thousand tomans
12	Increasing the support cost of children with alternative families from 370 thousand tomans to 650 thousand tomans
13	Payment of a pension of 400 thousand tomans to homeless children with families "Temporary Trustee"
14	Depositing a welfare grant of 50 thousand tomans to homeless children in 2020
15	Development of child care program in family through non-governmental centers

16	Providing health packs to children labour by social emergency in the outbreak of coronavirus
17	Activity of 350 social emergency centers across the country
18	Providing a variety of psychosocial services to abused or vulnerable children, street children in difficult conditions, children in disasters and mass disasters
19	Providing support and welfare services with two approaches, family-centered and reducing psychological and social harms, by the Center for Organizing Street Children
20	Providing services to street children of foreign nationals by the social emergency
21	Providing free medical services to street children in 2020



Providing health packs to streets children during the corona virus outbreak by social emergenc

*** Preventing early marriage or forced**

There are several legal and enforcement guarantees to prevent early or forced marriage. They are also controlled in practice through periodic inspections and legal strictures. In this regard, it is necessary to mention a few points:

1

Given that in some parts of the country due to geographical conditions, girls and boys reach physical and sexual maturity at an early age and need to get married, The legislator has made this conditional on the observance of Article 1041 of the Civil Code. (Marriage before the age, of majority is prohibited. Marriage before puberty by the permission of the Guardian and on condition of taking into consideration the ward's interest is proper.)

2

It should be noted that a large part of the statistics of young marriages take place in this cultural and customary framework. The judiciary strictly regulates this group of marriages in accordance with the law. This monitoring is done according to Article 1041 of the Civil Code and Article 50 of the Family Protection Law (2012)

3

According to Article 1070 Consent of the marrying parties is the condition upon which depends the enforcement of the marriage contract, and if a party showing at first reluctance authorises the making of the contract subsequently, the contract will be binding unless the reluctance is so acute that the reluctant person cannot be considered as having been in possession of any intention. The compulsory marriage can be terminated without consent and there is no need to file for divorce.

4

Cultural, social and economic changes have taken place in the cities, which has actually increased the age of marriage. The latest statistics show that this age is 25.5 years for girls and 28.5 years for boys.

Marital status at an early age in some provinces of Iran

It should be noted that, the number of marriages that took place in low-income areas and at the young age of husband and wife is very limited compared to the marriages that took place in the same cities at the older ages of husband and wife.

Year	City	Age group 15 years according to the age of the couple	Age group 10 years according to the age of the wife	Total marriages in the province
2016	Western Azerbaijan	22	11	33328
	Khuzestan	62	39	50470
	Zanjan	25	16	10818
	Sistan and Baluchestan	78	43	28423
	Fars	23	15	42777
	Golestan	16	6	18608
2017	Western Azerbaijan	19	7	30861
	Khuzestan	42	20	44256
	Zanjan	32	15	9615
	Sistan and Baluchestan	67	20	25899
	Fars	29	15	36520
	Golestan	20	6	16842

Status of marriage in the age group of 14 years and less (according to the age of the wife)

In the age group of 14-year-old girls, in the last five years, an average of 40,000 legal marriages have been registered each year. The table below shows the status of these marriages:

Year	Total of registered marriages	Registered marriages of 14 years (wife)	Percentage of changes compared to the previous year	Percentage of marriages in this age group to all marriages
2012	829/968	40/651	2/1	4/9
2013	744/513	41/437	1/9	5/3
2014	724/324	40/404	-2/5	5/6
2015	685/352	37/117	-8/1	5/4
2016	704/716	39/279	5/8	5/6
2017	608/956	35/550	5/0	5/9

The right to freedom of expression and the right to access information

1-Launching a system for publishing and free access to information

The system of free access to information, which is created for the use of all Iranian citizens to freely access the information of government institutions.

2-Access to information through the media

Number of media in the country in 2020

Description	Number
Licensed media	11770
News agencies and news sites	4125
Book titles	2624
Foreign media in Iran	177
Foreign news agencies	44

Online media in 2020

Description	Number
News Agency	34
News site	4091
Total: 4125	

Number of print media in 2020

Description	Number
Newspaper	324
Weekly	1061
Biweekly	447
Monthly	1516
Bimonthly	178
Quarterly	2043
Journal	716
Annals	109
Total: 6394	

Offline digital publications in 2020

Description	Number
Weekly	64
Biweekly	206
Monthly	10
Bimonthly	652
Quarterly	309
Journals	10
Total: 1025	

(Source: Report of the comprehensive system media for the country, 2020)

3-The audio and video media

Radio and television in Iran are the most important and accessible media in the country; Because they can be used in almost all parts of the country and enjoyment of them is free.

Number of TV channels in 2020

Description	Number
Global channels	18
Provincial channels	29
Overseas channels	4
Total: 51	



Number of radio channels in 2020



Description	Number
Global channels	15
Provincial channels	32
Non-governmental channels	16
Total: 63	

Number of foreign media in Iran in 2020

Description	Number
Radio and television networks	98
News Agency	35
Journals	22
Total: 155	

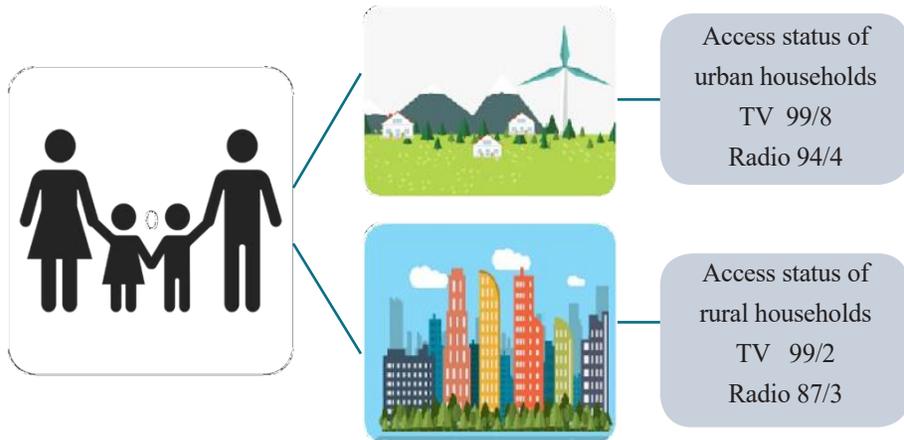


(Source: Report of the General Directorate of Foreign Media of the Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance, 2020)



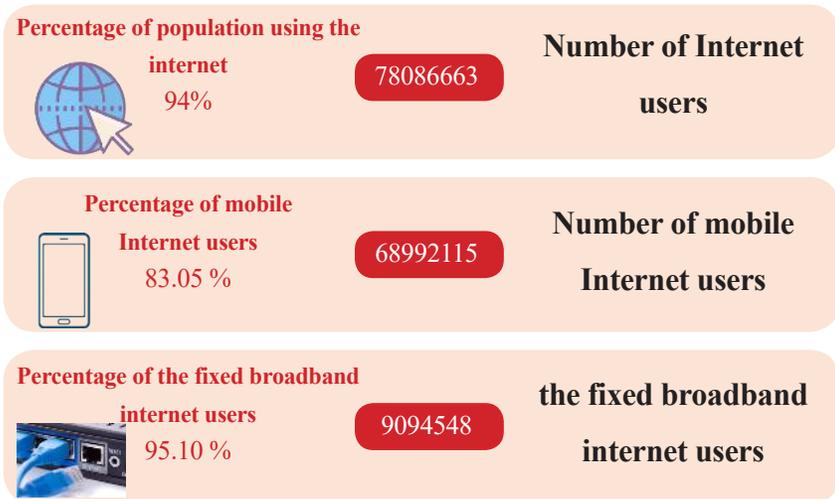
Activities of more than 120 private Persian-language satellite

Access of households to radio and television



4- Internet access

status of Internet access in 2020



Connecting 35296 villages with more than 20 households in the country out of a total of 39465 villages to high speed internet
25703 villages = covered by 3G network and 4G Irancell
8788 villages = covered by 3G networks and 4G IR-MCI

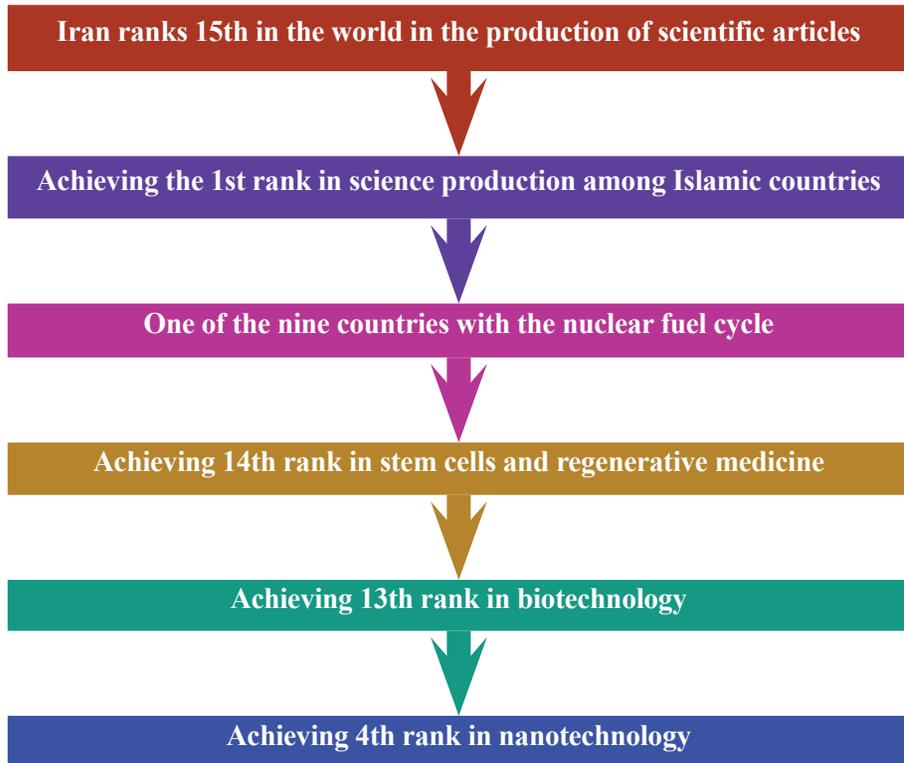
The average world speed of the Internet this year is 7.2 Mbps, according to the Akamai Technical Academy; despite a 33% improvement over the previous year, Iran ranks 177th out of 149 countries in the world with an average speed of 4.7 Mbps.

Iran is one of top twenty Internet countries in the world in 2020

20 کشور دارای بیشترین کاربران اینترنت جهان					
میزان رشد	ضریب نفوذ اینترنت	تعداد کاربران اینترنت	جمعیت تخمینی	کشور	
%3,182.4	%53.2	738,539,792	1,388,232,693	چین	1
%9,142.5	%34.4	462,124,989	1,342,512,706	هند	2
%200.9	%87.9	286,942,362	326,474,013	آمریکا	3
%2,682.2	%65.9	139,111,185	211,243,220	برزیل	4
%6,535	%50.4	132,700,000	263,510,146	اندونزی	5
%151.6	%94	118,453,595	126,045,211	ژاپن	6
%3,434	%76.4	109,552,842	143,375,006	روسیه	7
%45,699.4	%47.7	91,598,757	191,835,936	نیجریه	8
%3,033.8	%65.3	85,000,000	130,222,815	مکزیک	9
%73,247	%44.5	73,347,000	164,827,718	بنگلادش	10
%201.2	%89.6	72,290,285	80,636,124	آلمان	11
%31,900	%67.1	64,000,000	95,414,640	ویتنام	12
%303.2	%94.8	62,091,419	65,511,098	انگلیس	13
%2,780.4	%55.5	57,607,242	103,796,832	فیلیپین	14
%2,378.3	%83.5	57,000,000	68,297,547	تایلند	15
%22,580	%70	56,700,000	80,945,718	ایران	16
%563.1	%86.8	56,367,330	64,938,716	فرانسه	17
%2,700	%69.6	56,000,000	80,417,526	ترکیه	18
%292.7	%86.7	51,836,798	59,797,978	ایتالیا	19
%146.9	%92.7	47,013,649	507,704,971	کره جنوبی	20
%944.1	%55.9	2,818,277,245	5,038,740,614	مجموع 20 کشور	
%1,072.2	%43	1,067,290,374	2,480,288,356	مابقی کشورهای جهان	
%976.4	%51.7	3,885,567,619	7,519,028,970	مجموع کاربران اینترنت	

5- Status of access to scientific information

During the last four decades after the Islamic Revolution, Iran's position in world research, technology and science production has faced a positive leap.



Free access to scientific databases

Statistics of Iranian publications in 2020



The right to freedom of association, trade unions and parties

Number of political parties in 2020¹

Row	Title				
1	political parties				
	Description	National (Country)		Provincial	
	Number	86		32	
	Total	118			
2	Association of Trade Unions				
	Description	Medical groups	Groups of teachers and graduates	Specialized groups	
	Number	98	31		
	Total	247			
3	Association of Retired				
	Description	Groups of union retirees		Groups of administrative, cultural and banking retirees	
	Number	168		77	
	Total	245			
4	Religious minorities				
	Description	Zoroastrians	Armenian	Assyrian Christians	Jewish
	Number	29	16	10	3
	Total	58			

1. Report of the Ministry of Interior (April 2020)

The right to freedom of peaceful assembly

The rules	Description
Article 27 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran	Public gatherings and marches, held without carrying arms, are allowed, provided they are not injurious to the fundamentals of Islam
Paragraph 5 of Article 73 of the Fifth Development Law	The strengthening of trade unions and employers and the legal right of trade union protest have been emphasized for these organizations and “Regulations for the management and organization of trade union protests” have also been compiled on the basis of this article.
Article 46 of the Charter of Citizenship Rights (approved in 2016)	Citizens have the right to assembly and make demonstrations and to participate therein, freely and in compliance with the law, and to enjoy impartiality of the responsible bodies and protection and security for the assembly.

1- Issuing a permit for marching and gathering

According to Article 27 of the Constitution, permits has been issued annual for various gatherings and marches with trade union, foreign and international issues annually.



It should be noted that in the past year, more than 330 rallies and marches have been held in the country.

- Nationwide protests in the country

A large crowd gathered to condemn assassination of General Soleimani in 2020



- Trade union protests

Gatherings of Haft Tappeh and Hepco workers



It is noteworthy that the labor and civil protests that have taken place in the country are mainly due to economic problems caused by unilateral sanctions imposed by Western countries. The Islamic Republic of Iran has tried to carefully observe the border between security and civil rights. It uses civil and insecure methods to deal with protesters.

The right to self-determination

On 2–3 December 1979, the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran was ratified by popular referendum. In this referendum, 99.5 percent of Iranian voters approved the constitution. It has held 12 presidential elections, 11 parliamentary elections, 5 elections of the Assembly of Experts which is responsible for selecting and monitoring the performance of the Supreme Leader, and 5 elections of city and village councils.



The Presence of rural community, trade unions and different categories of people in decision-making and participation in determining destiny



People’s participation in parliamentary and presidential elections



Chart of voter participation in elections after the Islamic Revolution



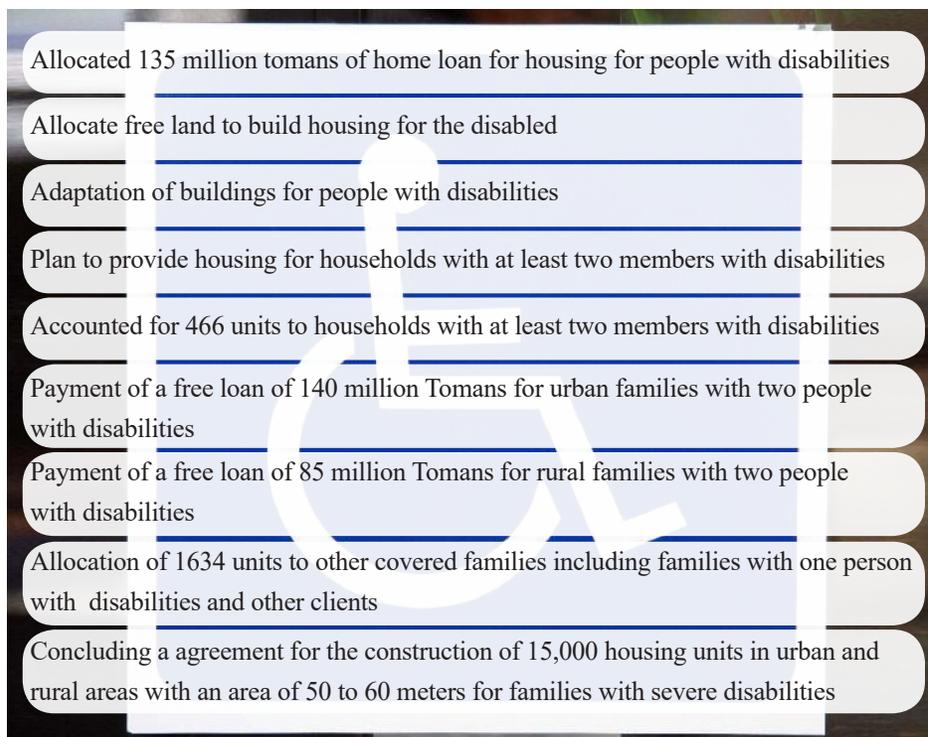
Percentage of Voter turnout in the presidential election



People’s participation in parliamentary elections

The right of people with disabilities

1. The housing situation of people with disabilities



2- Rehabilitation measures for people with disabilities From 2019 to 2020

1,531,705 people with disabilities in the country covered by the Welfare Organization

More than 95% of physiotherapy services are covered by basic and supplementary insurance in 2020

Facilitating access to vehicles for persons with disabilities At the airport in 2020

Providing treatment and rehabilitation services at home for people with disabilities and the elderly

Health insurance coverage for 8 services Rehabilitation of the disabled in the field of occupational therapy, hearing Impairment Rehabilitation, advising or prescribing hearing aids and periodic evaluation and control, treatment of speech disorders, language and verbal communication or auditory processing in 2020

3- Educational Status of Persons with Disabilities from 2019-2020



Notification of style guide of financial support for Students covered by the Welfare Organization

Adoption of a law on free education for people with disabilities

Supporting 152,409 students with special needs in seven groups

Education of 71,853 people in the form of an integrated plan in host schools and with ordinary students

Activities of 1600 exceptional schools and 20 thousand host schools

Education of 80,556 exceptional students in special exceptional schools

Activities of 850 schools as supportive schools to help host schools

Opening of 9 counseling centers in 2019 and 15 centers in 1399 and simultaneously with the Corona crisis

Activity of 43 Counseling Center Services and guidance to student families

4- Ensuring the rights of people with disabilities in the outbreak of coronavirus

The most important measures taken to support people with disabilities during the COVID-19 outbreak until December 2020

Row	Scope of activity	Measures
1	Training and consulting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compilation of electronic content packages with the cooperation of experts and specialists in remote remote digital rehabilitation - Sending educational files to the provinces with the topics of prevention and control of infection of Covid -19 - Launching the 1480 telephone system to prevent anxiety due to the outbreak of Covid -19 -Guidance and telephone advice to callers
2	Care and treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Preparing training packages for all medical staff on how to interact with people with disabilities -Formation of up-to-date methods of providing health and rehabilitation services -Such as (Tele Rehabilitation) and (Tele Medicine) with the aim of facilitating access for people with disabilities Such as (Tele Rehabilitation) and (Tele Medicine) with the aim of facilitating access for people with disabilities such as Tele Rehabilitation and Tele Medicine with the aim of facilitating access for people with disabilities -Coordination with the national media and other median in order to Access to tutorials for all people with disabilities - Set up campaign “Great Virtual Education and Rehabilitation Event for parents and families of people with disabilities” with the support of the Iranian Scientific Association of Medical Staff and the cooperation of other associations and rehabilitation professors

2	Care and treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creating a disease registration system in the organization and requiring provinces to record information and actions related to Covid -19 - Sending a text message to introduce the screening system of clients to https://salamat.gov.ir - Delivery of 600 sets of complete personal accessories through EOC to the State Welfare Organization of Iran - Distribution of more than 57,000 packages of health items such as soap, disinfectant and ...
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Payment of 2 million and 500 thousand Rials to 40 thousand for people with spinal cord injury disabilities, individuals covered by recipients of family-centered nursing entitlements and a number of severely disabled people - Payment of 5 million and 300 thousand Rials for clients in boarding and rehabilitation centers in the total amount of 240 billion Rials <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Paying bonuses to the staff of boarding, rehabilitation and social centers(the number of 19300 people per capita 5 million rials.) -- Allocation of 200 billion rials from the assistance of the Foundation for the Underprivileged. Also, the amount of 100 billion Rials from the assistance of the Executive Headquarters of Imam Khomeini (RA) to pay occasional living expenses to the needy people covered by the organization - Providing the conditions for the benefit of the target group covered by the organization from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The amount of 300 billion Rials in grants for mortgage and rental housing from the Foundation for the Underprivileged, • The amount of 500 billion Rials of housing deposit facilities through the deposit of the Foundation for the Underprivileged, • The amount of 250 billion Rials of housing deposit facilities through the deposit of the Provincial Relief Fund

3	Livelihood and welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Delivery and distribution of donation packages from the United Nations Population Fund (12.5 billion rials) to eight provinces with priority of provinces involved with the problem of Covid -19 - Distribution of support packages by donors in the centers covered by the organization -Distribution of food baskets by CBR facilitators to families with disabilities - Distribution of more than 29,000 support and livelihood packages in 31 provinces of the country - Priority of paying the share of employer and self-employment insurance of the target community with the approach of maximizing the support of employment insurance for people with disabilities and other target groups - Paying subsidies to rehabilitation centers for the disabled and the elderly
4	Cross-sectoral and Multi-sectoral	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Supporting the payment of assistance and services for rehabilitation centers, educational profession and production workshops, providing rehabilitation and home care services in order to maintain the service structure of the mentioned centers - Attracting the participation of charitable organizations, institutions, organs and donors for material and spiritual support of the covered families and creating a health protection scan for clients residing in welfare organization centers by attracting public participation -Using the capacity of non-governmental organizations and centers and donors to provide disinfection and hygiene material - Requiring general welfare departments of provinces across the country to register the information of covered families in the self-assessment system of the Ministry of Health, Treatment and Medical Education



Compilation of Atlas of Exceptional Student Learning in the corona outbreak



Membership of 74% of teachers in Shad network until June 2020



Membership of 51% of exceptional students in Shad network until June 2020



Creating 850 channels of official content of exceptional education in five groups in Shad Network



Launching 32 content production studios and seven virtual sites for students with severe physical disabilities



Upload 1141 standard educational content for counseling and rehabilitation on the official channels in Shad Network

The right to adequate housing

Actions of the Housing Foundation of the Islamic Revolution in the field of rural housing in 2020

Row	Measures
1	Preparation of the rural guide plan for 37977 and implementation of the rural guide plan for 20872 villages
2	Assignment of 655001 plots of land with an area of 227076003 square meters to the villagers until the end of 2020
3	Issuance of 3305089 documents for rural places by the end of 1398 Issuance of 2649126 permits for rural buildings until the end of 2020
4	Issuance of 3305089 documents for rural places by the end of 1398 Issuance of 2649126 permits for rural buildings until the end of 2020
5	Protecting villages affected by natural disasters; development measures in 1157 affected villages in 31 provinces and two cities of Poldakhtar and Mamolan in the form of 2090 executive and study projects with a credit of 8560 billion rials
6	Improvement operation of 2070912 residential units in the form of a comprehensive and special plan for rural housing improvement until the end of 2020
7	Construction of 768459 residential units in areas affected by natural disasters until the end of 2020
8	Repair of 874671 residential units in areas affected by natural disasters until the end of 2020
9	Granting the amount of 733350 million Rials to 1142 rural households in the form of Qarzat al-Hasna loan in 2020
10	Construction of 9,500 houses for families with multiple disabilities
11	Concluding a agreement with the Imam Khomeini Relief Foundation to build 10,000 housing units for the deprived in villages and cities with less than 25,000 people

(Source: Report of Housing Foundation, 2020)

Reconstruction performance statistics of Kermanshah earthquake-affected areas until the end of 2020

Province	Completed residential units				Residential units in progress			
	Construction		Repair		Construction		Repair	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Kermanshah	6521	13188	1009	6755	3423	755	0	0

(Source: Report of Housing Foundation, 2020)

Reconstruction performance statistics of flood-affected areas in April 2020- In the provinces of Khuzestan, Golestan and Lorestan until the end of 2020

Province	Completed residential units				Residential units in progress			
	Construction		Repair		Construction		Repair	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Khuzestan	194	915	4541	13648	706	3706	418	1170
Golestan	655	4320	5979	8137	550	1919	6213	8198
Lorestan	158	3858	7103	12231	930	8000	0	0
Total	1007	9093	17623	34016	2186	13625	6631	9368

(Source: Report of Housing Foundation, 2020)

- National Housing Action Plan



In order to help provide housing, the Ministry of Roads and Urban Development has planned the “National Housing Action “ in the form of the construction of 400,000 housing units. Now this project is being implemented all over the country. The Housing Foundation of the Islamic Revolution also manages the construction of 100,000 housing units of this program in the cities of the country, with priority given to cities with a population of less than 100,000 people.

The rights of asylum seekers and immigrants

Iran has been generously hosting 3 million refugees – the second largest refugee population in the world – for over 42 years.

Number of foreign nationals in Iran in 2020

Number of Iraqi refugees	Number of Afghan refugees	Total number of foreign nationals
34.532	1.583.979	1.654.388

(Source: Yearbook of Immigration Statistics, 2020)

1- The right to employment

Status of employment of foreign nationals in 2019-2020

The foreign labour force participation rate	Unemployment rate of foreign nationals	Employment rate of foreign nationals	Number of foreign unemployed men and women	Number of male and female foreign employees
44/0	3/9	96/1	21394	538646

(Source: Yearbook of Immigration Statistics,2020)

Status of issuing work cards for foreign nationals in 2020

High-Skilled Foreign Nationals	Foreign nationals not eligible for approval by the Employment Technical Board
4559 items	250 items

Source: Yearbook of Immigration Statistics,2020)

Status of work permit extension for foreign nationals in 1398

High-Skilled Foreign Nationals	Foreign nationals not eligible for approval by the Employment Technical Board
6036 items	1760 items

Source: Statistical Yearbook of the Ministry of Cooperatives, Labor and Social Welfare, 2020)

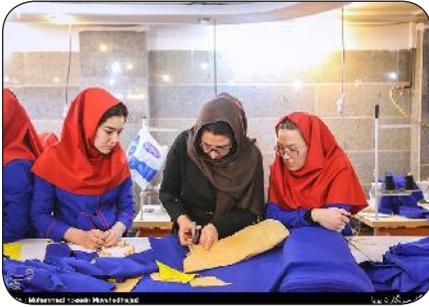
So far, 1,400 Afghan nationals have been issued work permits, 15 of whom were doctors and nurses and they work in the country as employers.

-Vocational training for refugees

Another measure taken by Iran in the field of foreigners' right to work is the training of immigrants and foreign nationals. Due to the bilateral cooperation with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees has been going on since 2001, with the aim of empowering refugees from Afghanistan and Iraq in various fields such as welding, building electricity, building plumbing, car repair, computer, drawing, accounting, sewing, hairdressing and ... throughout the country.

From 2015 to 2018, 12,196 immigrants were trained in more than 200 professions; of these, 49% in industry, 47% in services and 4% in agriculture have received the required skills training.

More than 50,000 Afghan refugees, of which five thousand are women, are engaged in sports activities in Iran. Since 2001, Iran has sent 50 professional athletes to Afghanistan in ten sports who play for Afghan national teams.



Skills training workshops for refugee women in Iran



Entrepreneurship of Zeinab Shaban, an Afghan refugee in Iran



Workshop on low for Afghan women



Iranian and Afghan workers in the production of masks



Activity of an Iraqi refugee nurse in Iran



Exhibition of the achievements of the refugee elite in Iran

2- The right to health

Measures taken in the field of health and treatment to foreign nationals 2019-2020

Row	Actions
1	Health insurance plan for refugees
2	117 thousand asylum seekers with special diseases benefit from free insurance services
3	Carry out 6,000 daily visits for immigrants
4	Provide all primary health services such as infectious disease screening, vaccination and other services free of charge for citizens and immigrants
5	Providing hygiene materials and equipment needed in camps and guesthouses includes sampling and treatment equipment, masks, disinfectants, family health facilities based on resident population
6	94% of immigrant mothers are covered by pregnancy care and all services for immigrant pregnant mothers are the same as for Iranian pregnant mothers.
7	Free vaccination of eligible individuals who have been referred or identified
8	Diagnosis and treatment of patients with infectious diseases among residents of camps and lodging house
9	Supporting 50,000 Afghan immigrant children under one year of age and providing all services free of charge, such as vaccinations
10	Diagnosis and treatment of 10,000 Afghan migrant children with diarrhea and 50,000 children with acute respiratory infections
11	Enjoyment of all children are vulnerable and disabled foreign nationals from health insurance benefits
12	Providing clinical and paraclinical services to about 3,000 foreign nationals with specific diseases
13	Attracting international resources equivalent to \$ 300,000 to help 11,660 refugee children with disabilities
14	Attracting international resources through the UN High Commissioner for Refugees to support the treatment of 120 Afghan children with cancer

15	Necessary follow-ups to finance the cost-heart surgery , orthopedic and reconstructive for 80 Afghan children through the UN High Commissioner for Refugees
16	Establishment of a Committee for Afghan People with Disabilities to Increase Community-Based Activities
17	Mandatory issuance of accident insurance for all employed foreign nationals in the country. So far, about 100,000 Afghans have been covered by this type of insurance.
18	Free treatment of foreign nationals infected with coronavirus in Iran
19	Distribution of various health supplies such as disinfectants, masks and gloves among Afghans in Iran since the corona outbreak in early March
20	Providing all kinds of personal protection kits including masks, glasses, gloves and insulated clothing, sanitary equipment such as liquid soap, disinfectant gel and medicine, and cash and livelihood assistance for about 6,000 foreign families living in Iranian cities.
21	Visiting guest cities and care camps and continuous testing of foreign nationals
22	Control and monitoring of entry-exit borders of Iranian citizens due to the spread of Corona virus
23	Coordinating the transfer of foreign nationals residing in Iran to their home countries based on the received requests in coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Roads and Urban Development and The Civil Aviation Organization of Islamic Republic of Iran
24	Daily distribution of 1300 packages of health items among foreign nationals

- Comprehensive insurance protections for Foreign Nationals

Statistics of the population of insured foreign nationals in 2020		
Special patients	vulnerable	Non-vulnerable
2 thousand people	100 thousand people	750 thousand people

(Source: Report of Health Insurance Organization, 2020)



Free treatment for foreign nationals infected with the Corona virus in Iran



Distribution of disinfectant packages among foreign nationals

The right to education

- The situation of foreign students in the country

- ✓ Education of 511 thousand refugee and displaced students in Iran until the academic year 2020:
- ✓ The Ministry of Education spends more than two thousand billion tomans directly and in cash for refugee and displaced students. The amount of international aid is less than one percent of this amount.
- ✓ The UN praised Iran for free education of more than 480,000 Afghan refugee students in Iranian schools (despite the destructive effects of economic sanctions)

Number of foreign students in divided grade 2019-2020

Term	Female	Male	Total
Preschool	1486 people	1517 people	2985 people
primary school	156824 people	179264 people	336098 people
middle school	45312 people	50137 people	95349 people
High school	24225 people	19559 people	43784
Exceptional students	1000 people	1521 people	2521 people

(Source: Report of the Ministry of Education, 2020)



- The situation of foreign students in the country

Number of foreign students studying in the country in 2020

Courses	Total
Technical and professional Department	16000 people
Medical Department	536 people
Non-medical Department	22,300 people

Amendment of Article (3) of the Executive Regulations of the Law on Entry and Residence of Foreign Citizens on 7/6/2020, according to which: ““Non-Iranian students in the country will be issued a residence permit for the duration of the study period and will be allowed to leave and return frequently. In addition, the families of married students will be issued residence permits for the duration of their studies.



◆ Granting citizenship to the children of asylum seekers



According to article one of the law, children of Iranian women and non-Iranian men who were born before or after the law can be an Iranian citizen in case the Iranian mother requested if they have no security problem before the age of 18. These children, after reaching the age of 18, can apply for Iranian citizenship if not requested by the mother, then will be granted Iranian citizenship in case of no security problem.



Appreciation of international organizations for Iran's actions regarding refugees

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees thanked the Islamic Republic of Iran for hosting millions of Afghan refugees.



Filippo Grandi praised Iran's generous policies towards refugees regarding access to economic, educational, health and insurance services.



Marcus Leitner (Swiss Ambassador to Iran): Refugees in Iran enjoy desirable services such as education, health and economy.



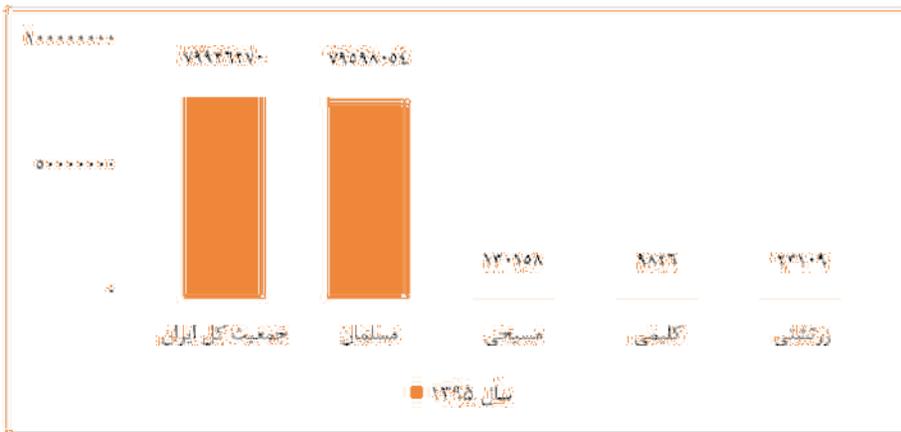
Representative of the High Commissioner for Refugees visited Iran and thanked Iran for its valuable actions



The rights of religious minorities and freedom of thought and belief

Respect for the rights of minorities and efforts to eliminate discrimination and violations of their rights is one of the most important human rights issues.

Population composition of religious minorities in 2016



1- Civil rights of religious minorities in Iran

- Freedom to adhere to religious beliefs and practice its rituals

- ✓ Number of places of worship for religious minorities in the country, Christians 250 churches, Jews 16 synagogues, Zoroastrians 78 places of worship
- ✓ There is a church for less than 500 people from religious minorities.
- ✓ Restoration and reconstruction of religious sites of religious minorities



Reconstruction of Sanandaj Synagogue



Restoration of St. Stephen's Church and East Azerbaijan Shepherd Church



Restoration of the Church of St. Thaddeus (Church of Qara) in West Azerbaijan



Reconstruction of Kerman fire temple



Importantly, the Islamic Republic of Iran has no role in closing down religious and educational sites for religious minorities; some centers may have been closed for other reasons. For example, Closing the Armenian school in Ahvaz; because most followers of this religion moved which was performed by Khalifeh Gari Council. It is worth noting that Even trying to maintain and transform the school into a museum by the Iranian authorities did not reach the result.



- Freedom of Iran's religious minorities in holding religious rituals



Worship Ceremony of Kalimian in the synagogue



Worship Ceremony of Christian in the church



Zoroastrian worship ceremony in the mountains



Baptism ceremony of Sabean Mandai



Christmas celebration



Celebrating the Zoroastrian century



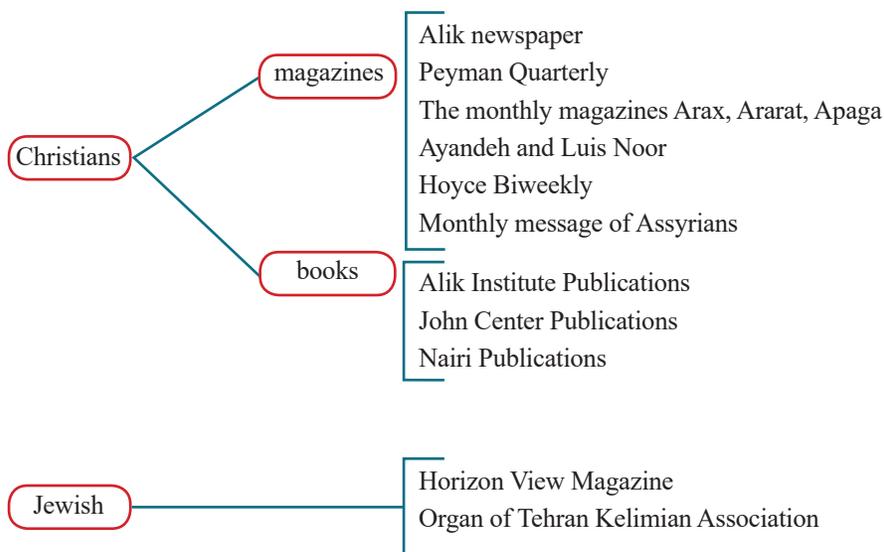
-Cultural and social rights of religious minorities in Iran

Number of Iraqi refugees	Number of Afghan refugees	Number of religious minority organizations until 2020
Jews	Zoroastrian	Christians
3	29	26
Total: 58		

Number of associations of religious minorities until 2020

Religious minorities have one association for every 2,600 people.
So far, 53 licenses of religious minority associations have been issued and extended

- Copyright of books and magazines



-The right to equal education

In the Islamic Republic of Iran, students from religious minorities have the opportunity to study in public and private schools. Students of religious minorities enjoy their religious holiday and at the request of the representative of Kelimian, Saturdays are closed for special Kelimian schools.

Teachers and staff salaries of public schools of religious minorities have been paid by the Ministry of Education

Number of religious minority schools in the country until 2020

Title	Number	Number of Iraqi refugees
Jewish schools	5	Jews
Zoroastrian schools	38	3
Christian schools	50	



Etefaq School (Kalimian)



Anoushirvan Dadgar School (Zoroastrians)

- ✓ Religious minorities, like other citizens, have the opportunity to continue their education at various university levels. In order to support the literature and culture of minorities, higher education courses related to them have been established in Iranian universities (Such as undergraduate courses in Armenian language and literature at Islamic Azad University and the University of Isfahan).
- ✓ Number of participants and admitted students in all doctoral exams, master's degree, national, technical and professional, associate's degree, comprehensive applied science, comprehensive master's degree message in 1392 and 1393 by religion indicates that there is a perfect balance in the admission rate of students in different groups and in some cases the admission rate of religious minorities is even higher.
- ✓ Religious minorities have the opportunity to participate in national teams and domestic, regional and international scientific olympiads on behalf of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- ✓ The Islamic Republic of Iran has given them the right to freedom of teaching Avestan script for the Zoroastrian.
- ✓ Activities of specialized schools in the field of teaching Assyrian script and language



The beginning of the school year at Kalimian School; Musa Ibn Imran Primary School, Tehran

- The rights to use sporting or recreational facilities

Religious minority clubs in the country until 2020

Title
Ararat Cultural and Sports Organization and Stadium
Sipan Club
Sports section of Chaharmahal and Bakhtiari Association
Sports section of the Association of Armenian Alumni of Iranian Universities
Nairi Club
Rafi Stadium
Gibor Sports Club

Presence of religious minority athletes in the Iranian national team and clubs



Holding the international competition of the Assyrian(Tammuz Cup)



Holding the Armenian Olympic Games at Ararat Stadium

- The right to participate in cultural actions



Concert performance by Loris Tjeknavorian

3- Political rights of religious minorities in Iran

- The right to be a member of the Islamic Consultative Assembly and city and village councils

- ✓ Despite the fact that religious minorities in Iran make up less than half a percent (0.2%) of the country's population and considering the population of 150,000 people, they have five representatives in the Islamic Consultative Assembly. Meanwhile, for other Iranian citizens, one representative is assigned for every 150,000 people.
- ✓ Christians have the privilege of joining political parties such as Hashenak and Dashnak and are active in parliamentary and city council elections.
- ✓ Religious minorities in Iran have 80 activists active in various fields.



Presence of representatives of religious minorities in the parliament



Presence of representatives of religious minorities in the city council



The presence of Spanta Niknam in Yazd City Council

- The right to participate in elections



- The right to hold rallies and marches



Presence of Kalimians in the house of Martyr General Soleimani 2020



The presence of the Caliphate Council in the march on February 13, 2020



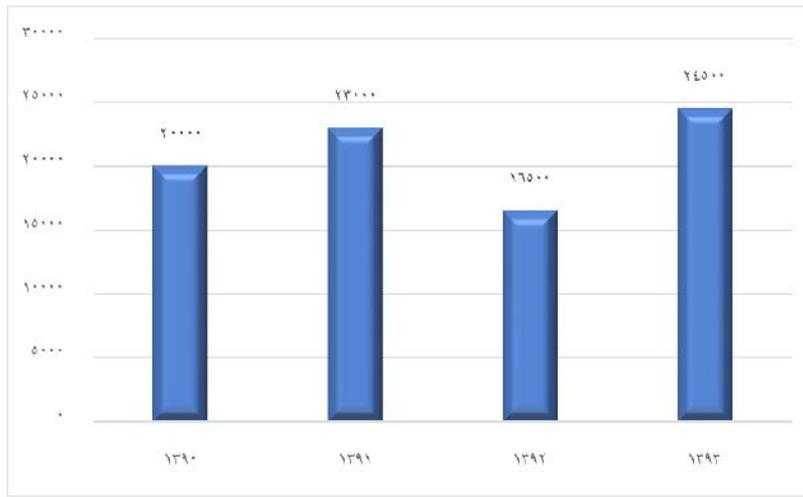
The presence of the Jewish Association in the march condemning the American terrorist act in the martyrdom of General Soleimani 2020



The presence of Kalimians in the Quds Day march in 2019

4-Economic rights of religious minorities in Iran

Amount of credits allocated to religious minority organizations (thousand million Rials)



- ✓ According to the law on amendment of articles of the law on direct taxes, endowments, donations and cash and non-cash gifts received by associations and religious delegations related to religious minorities, are exempt from paying taxes.
- ✓ Religious minorities have worked in all economic affairs, trade and commercial organizations without any discrimination .
- ✓ Religious minorities, like other citizens, have the opportunity to engage in such activities as university professors, medicine, health, advocacy, and other public activities.
- ✓ Employment of religious minorities is subject to terms and conditions.
- ✓ Religious minorities have the right to trade freely and own movable and immovable property
- ✓ Today, Armenian Christians have freely acted in the Islamic Republic of Iran without economic restrictions (such as the production of coats “Hacoupian Brand”).

*** Sunni rights in Iran**

1-Sunni political rights in Iran

According to the nineteenth and twentieth principles of the Constitution, the Sunnis are equal with all the people of Iran, in all human, political, economic, social and cultural rights, observing Islamic standards.

- The right to membership in the Islamic Consultative Assembly and leadership experts



Presence of three representatives of Sunni scholars in the Assembly of Leadership Experts



Attendance of 20 Sunni representatives in the Islamic Consultative Assembly in each term

- The right to hold rallies and marches

Attending demonstration on condemning America in 2019



Attending the march on February 13, 2019



The right to participate in the country's elections



- The right to hold political office in the country

- ✓ According to the laws of the country, there is no restriction in terms of employment in government institutions and offices for Sunnis. As many city and provincial responsibilities in the Sunni areas have been given to the Sunnis.
- ✓ The possibility of the presence of Sunnis in military, intelligence and security institutions is also significant, and for example, more than 5,000 Sunni brothers are members of the Kurdistan Revolutionary Guard Corps.
- ✓ According to some statistics, more than 60% of the prefect in Sistan and Baluchestan province and about 98% of the members of the town and rural councils in this province are Sunnis, and a significant number of mayors are Sunni.
- ✓ All villagers governors have been appointed from among Sunni activists and some governors, general managers and even deputy governors are Sunni.
- ✓ A significant number of Sunni women have been appointed to political positions such as governor, villagers governor, , mayor, ambassador, and so on.



Tahereh Mohammadi the first female village governor of Sunni



Mustafa Zulfiqar Talab Special Assistant to the President in matters of ethnic and religious minorities



Homeira Rigi
The first female
ambassador of Sunni



Seyed Emad Hosseini Seyed Emad Hosseini

- Sunni activity in judicial positions

Utilizing Sunni judges in Sunni areas



The required number of Sunni law graduates elected by the judiciary and they serve as judges, investigators and judges in the courts.

2-Civil and social rights of Sunnis in Iran

The situation of Sunni mosques , schools and professors in 2020

Row	Title	Total
1	Number of Sunni mosques and prayer halls	15777 people
2	Number of Imams in congregational prayer	9193 people
3	Number of Friday prayer imams	2978 people
4	Number of religious sciences schools	342 School
5	Number of teachers in religious sciences schools	2100 people

6	Number of teachers in religious sciences schools	2005 people
7	Number of students in religious sciences schools	10200 people
8	Number of temporary and permanent certificates issued at level one (scientific-employment)	340 people
9	Number of temporary and permanent certificates issued at the second level (scientific-employment)	765 people
10	Number of temporary and permanent certificates issued at level three (scientific-employment)	20 people
11	Number of temporary and permanent certificates issued at level four (scientific-employment)	4 people

Comparison of Sunni mosques, schools and teachers before and after the revolution until 2017

Number	Province	Before the Islamic Revolution 1979			After the Islamic Revolution 2017		
		Sunni mosques	Sunni religious schools	Sunni students	Sunni mosques	Sunni religious schools	Sunni students
1	Western Azerbaijan	379 Mosques	Few chambers	212 people	2079 Mosques	8 schools	606 people
2	Golestan	550 Mosques	60 Schools and chambers (Most chamber)	1100 people	1514 Mosques	106 Schools	3000 people
3	Kermanshah	95 Mosques	7 schools	50 people	510 Mosques	18 schools	250 people
4	Kurdistan	400 mosques	Just a few chambers	300 people	2200 Mosques	20 schools	1764 people
5	Khorasan	300 mosques	16 schools	185 people	872 Mosques	40 schools	2480 people



Establishment of special mosques for Sunnis



Holding congregational prayers

-The right of Sunnis to benefit from equal education

Number	Title
1	Allocating 403 university units to Sunni areas
2	Allocating 358 Sunni religious schools
3	Allocating specialized fields of Sharia, jurisprudence and principles for Sunnis in the form of universities of sciences and interpretations
4	Establishment of the planning council of Sunni schools in the country since 2007 by the order of the Supreme Leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran (Ayatollah Sayyid Ali Khamenei)
5	Education of 11,000 Sunni students in the Sunni religious school

6	The activity of 2,000 teachers in the Sunni religious school
7	Creating courses in universities in accordance with the cultural and religious needs of ethnic groups and religions, such as Kurdish literature in Kurdistan province
8	Establishment of the University of Islamic Religions by the order of the Supreme Leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran (Ayatollah Sayyid Ali Khamenei)
9	Establishment of chairs for languages of ethnicities and religions in the country's universities



-The right to work in the press for Sunnis

Active Sunni press

Number	Description
152	Number of active publications
100	Number of publishers



The situation of sects in Iran

The most important rights of sects in the Islamic Republic of Iran

Number	Title	Description
1	Civil rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Registration and insertion of marriage in the identity card and official offices -Buying, selling estate and acquiring of movable and immovable property
2	Cultural and social rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Having a private cemetery - Residence permit anywhere in the country - Benefit from the sectarian administrative system - The possibility of using the health insurance booklet - Construction of a nursing home - The possibility of holding sectarian meetings and banquets - Preparing and distributing publications and pamphlets for cult members - Possibility to receive a passport and freedom of movement abroad - Holding sectarian training classes for infants, teenagers and youth of their sect

Number	Title	Description
2	Cultural and social rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Benefit from bank loans and insurance services (medical, life, fire, accident, etc.) -Benefit from disciplinary and judicial proceedings -Benefiting from government subsidies - Participate in presidential, parliamentary and ... - Participate in guild elections and ...
3	Economic rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Getting a business license - Receiving the agreement in principle - Receiving the license to establish the company - Having banking facilities - Receiving loans and other agricultural services - Receiving a license to build and construct commercial companies - Having land and owning natural resources for agricultural affairs, such as part of livestock pastures - Receiving tractors and agricultural tools at a cooperative price - Utilizing interest-free loans through existing notes - Having various jobs such as trade, services, guilds and medical - Receiving pensioners' claims and paying pensions - Enjoying citizenship rights and welfare and service facilities

Conclusion

From the beginning of the victory of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, The Iranian people have faced threats, sanctions and attacks that have not only not diminished over the years, but also in each period of time and according to the circumstances. They were subjected to the most severe unilateral coercive measures and pressures, especially by Western countries. Some of them have spared no effort against the Iranian people. So that immediately after the victory of the revolution, they launched the imposed war and the country has been in the worst conditions in every aspect for eight years, especially economically. They also tried to harm the people and the revolution by forming terrorist groups, especially the MKO. They intend to try to tarnish Iran's international image by issuing human rights resolutions and appointing a special rapporteur on human rights for Iran. They try to tarnish Iran's international image by issuing human rights resolutions and appointing a special human rights rapporteur for Iran. Meanwhile, based on the actions and achievements of the Islamic Republic of Iran during more than four decades of the Islamic Revolution, it has been able to go one step further in terms of human rights standards and achieve a significant position. Evidence of this is the national and international statistics and the appreciation of international organizations that have been addressed in various issues in the present work. Evidence of the issue are national and international statistics and appreciation of international organizations that have been addressed in various topics in the present study. However, these days we are witnessing that despite these pressures, the Islamic Republic of Iran is still stable and enduring. With its admirable performance in various fields, it has been able to isolate those who have tried to subdue Iran with broken dreams.

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