

The International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Intersex Association – ILGA World and the International Service for Human Rights (ISHR) have compiled a series of factsheets highlighting the work that UN special procedures – independent human rights experts, appointed to monitor and report on human rights violations – have undertaken to defend the human rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans and intersex (LGBTI) persons. The factsheets compile the references and recommendations made by these experts to LGBTI persons, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, and sex characteristics (SOGIESC). They cover all thematic reports, country visit reports, and communications sent to States between January 2011 and December 2021.



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SPECIAL RAPPOREUR ON THE SITUATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

Mr. JAVAIN REHMAN (Pakistan)

Since June 2018 (Until June 2024)

FORMER SPECIAL RAPPOREURS:

- Ms. Asma JAHANGIR (Pakistan), 2016 – 2018 (in memoriam)
- Mr. Ahmed SHAHEED (Maldives), August 2011 – October 2016
- Mr. Maurice COPITHORNE (Canada), 1995 – 2002
- Mr. Reynaldo Galindo POHL (El Salvador), 1993 – 1995



EMAIL



WEBSITE

WORK SUMMARY

REPORTS

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

January 2020 (43th Session HRC)

Brief references to SOGI. Paras. 57,70b.

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

July 2019 (74th Session GA)

Brief references to sexual orientation. Paras. 8, 37, 97e.

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

January 2019 (40th Session HRC)

No SOGIESC references.

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran September 2018 (73rd Session GA)	Brief references to SOGI. Paras. 5, 32.
Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran August 2017 (72nd Session GA)	Brief reference to criminalization of same-sex relations. Para. 57.
Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran March 2017 (34th Session HRC)	No SOGIESC references.
Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran September 2016 (31st Session GA)	No SOGIESC references.
Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran May 2016 (31st Session HRC)	Brief reference to same-sex relations. Para. 14.
Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran August 2015 (28th Session HRC)	Good references to LGBTI (Particularly transgender persons) Paras. 1, 60, 61, 62, 84, 97, 132, 133.
Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran August 2014 (69th Session GA)	No SOGIESC references
Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran March 2014 (25th Session HRC)	Brief references to LGBTI (Death penalty for homosexual sex and gender-reassignment surgeries) Paras. 84, Annex II.
Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran April 2012 (19th Session HRC)	Good references to LGBTI (Criminalization of same-sex relations and persecution of LGBTI defenders) Paras. 67, 68.
Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran September 2011 (66th Session GA)	No SOGIESC references

COMMUNICATIONS

COUNTRY/DATE	EXPERTS	SITUATION
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**Islamic Republic of
Iran**
28 Jun 2013

Religion or belief
Executions
Torture
Violence against women
Women in law and in practice
Islamic Republic of Iran

Allegations concerning the revised Islamic Penal Code which provides for the use of the death penalty for some non-violent acts and discriminates against women and religious minorities. According to the information received, the revised Islamic Penal Code (IPC), which was approved by the Parliament and subsequently signed by the President on 1 June 2013, provides for the use of the death penalty for some non-violent acts and discriminates against women and religious minorities. It retains stoning as punishment and provides for the death penalty for sodomy for the non-Muslim party in same-sex relations; insulting the Prophet Mohammad; possessing or selling illicit drugs; theft for the fourth time; Moharebeh (enmity against God) and Fisad-fil-arz (corruption on earth). The Code also incorporates diverse corporal punishments inter alia, amputation, flogging and crucifixion.