

Overview of the
Islamic Republic of
Iran's Human Rights
Achievements

2019 - 2020

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Islamic Republic of Iran

I. During Coronavirus Pandemic

The Islamic Republic of Iran is the only country that granted furlough to the prisoners on the first day of the COVID-19 outbreak in an initiative triggered by Directive from the Chief of the Judiciary.

Well mindful of the fact that the consequences of such disease would jeopardize many lives in prisons, the Judiciary set a precedent by proceeding with its initiative never seen before, as a result of which, more than 130,000 prisoners – including but not limited to so-called prisoners of conscience, prisoners with security-related charges, human rights advocates, lawyers, foreign nationals and dual nationals – were released from prison after establishment of conditions provided for in the law as well as in directives instructed by the Chief of the Judiciary.

In the following are spelled out only some instances of efforts made by the Islamic Republic of Iran in countering the spread of the coronavirus in prisons:

A. Judicial Measures

In light of directives instructed by the Chief of the Judiciary on granting furlough to prisoners and extending furloughs, a total 110,591 prisoners have hitherto been granted leave of absence with extension of furlough and 20,124 prisoners have thus far been released due to having served out most of their term. Furthermore, following up on the circumstances of prisoners benefiting from extenuating circumstances, special task forces were set up in each province, leading to the release of 7,370 prisoners. Such penal depopulation has been aimed at preventing the spread of COVID-19.

Meantime, in light of expert advice from the Ministry of Health, Treatment and Medical Education, for the purpose of more effectively countering COVID-19 and given the necessity of respecting health protocols to ensure the health of prisoners and healthcare professionals and workers at the State Prisons, Security and Corrective Organization, thenceforth 8 July 2020, qualified prisoners are granted one-time furlough. The requirements for such

qualification are as follows: a) prisoners sentenced to imprisonment; b) prisoners serving time in prison or on furlough due to inability to pay pecuniary fine, perform restitution, pay blood money compensation and other financial charges including but not limited to:

- All prisoners qualified for furlough but held in prison, or those who are on furlough and have not committed any wrongdoing; they can put up bail for furlough;
- All prisoners with underlying and high-risk diseases;
- All age-old prisoners (men equal to or above 70 and women equal to or above 60); and,
- Pregnant women or women with under-2 child.

Furthermore, all prisoners who are held in jail or on furlough due to financial incapacity (blood money, marriage portion, restitution and other financial charges) shall be qualified after putting up appropriate bail. Exceptions to this rule are: prisoners convicted of armed robbery, prisoners convicted of harassment, convicted robbers sentenced to more than five years in prison and prisoners convicted of more than one count of robbery, espionage, action against national security, whose sentences exceed five years in prison, abduction in case of claimant's refusal to pardon, acid attack and similar violence crimes including but not limited to intentional injury by knife attack, attempt to murder, smuggling or transacting more than two arms, swindling convicts with multiple plaintiffs, as well as prisoners convicted of lex talionis, capital punishment and huddud (fixed punishments). Meantime, the exceptions numerated herein, except for those convicted of the death penalty, lex talionis and huddud, can benefit from furlough in case of suffering from a special and acute disease as well as pregnant or breastfeeding women, and the elderly (men aged equal or more than 70 and women aged equal or more than 60), subject to producing documents to relevant authorities.

Therefore, without any discrimination, each and every person qualified within the scope of the aforementioned conditions shall benefit from the privileges of Judiciary directives.

In response to question on the availability of mechanisms to verify requests and supervise the proper enforcement of directives, it is hereby noted that prosecutors and magistrates stationed in prisons are tasked with verifying requests filed for furlough or extension thereof. In case of any objection, the case shall be reviewed. Meanwhile, prosecutors across the country are tasked with executing Judiciary directives and the Attorney General shall be charged with ensuring the proper enforcement thereof. Furthermore, local judicial committees comprising a prosecutor, an assistant prosecutor and the prison chief of that locality, shall facilitate and expedite treatment of requests.

With regard to criteria and conditions for benefiting from the Supreme Leader's amnesty, it is hereby noted that amnesty or commutation of sentences is subject to Bylaw enacted on 2 December 2008 and amendments thereof on 24 June 2009, on fifteen occasions stipulated in Article 23 of the aforementioned Bylaw, and the issue of COVID-19 does not lie within that category; however, under directives issued by the Chief of the Judiciary, furloughs have been and shall be granted.

B. Preventive Healthcare and Hygiene Measures

In parallel with granting furlough to qualified prisoners, the State Prisons, Security and Corrective Organization, in collaboration with Ministry of Health, Treatment and Medical Education, and other relevant bodies, has taken effective measures in preventing and treating diseases as well as protecting the health and hygiene of prisoners. Against the current backdrop of COVID-19, the State Prisons, Security and Corrective Organization is doing its utmost to minimize damage from the pandemic.

Ever since COVID-19 emerged in China, the State Prisons, Security and Corrective Organization adopted measures in prisons by repurposing spaces,

constantly disinfecting cells, training prisoners and staff, respecting social distancing and drawing up protocols for prisoners in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, Treatment and Medical Education with a view to controlling the COVID-19 pandemic. Despite the existence of a high percentage of high-risk prisoners and those with underlying diseases, five months after the emergence of disease in Iran, the number of affected prisoners is low and under control. To that effect, the “screening, diagnosis, care and treatment of COVID-19 in prison” protocol has been communicated to all prisons and universities of medical sciences under the aegis of collaboration between the State Prisons, Security and Corrective Organization and the Ministry of Health, Treatment and Medical Education.

To that effect, from 23 February 2020 to 12 June 2020, more than 1.3 million medical checkups were carried out by prison doctors to show a limited number of COVID-19 infection in prisons. In order to prevent the spread of COVID-19, preventive and treatment measures have been undertaken, including preparation of emergency conditions, patient detection and isolation, COVID-19 test for all new arrivals, preparing three separate places under the tiles of quarantine, isolation and convalescence, drug, equipment and disinfectant supply, field presence of health professionals in prison, production of mask and necessary protective equipment, spraying and disinfecting sections and all places of residence of prisoners within the framework of health protocols adopted by National Coronavirus Taskforce, training prisoners on care and prevention, and distributing COVID-19 guidance in prisons across the country.

Notwithstanding the present circumstances of the COVID-19 pandemic, the following measures are regularly and constantly underway to prevent and treat diseases and ensure the health and hygiene conditions in prisons and penal institutes:

- Supply and distribution of health packages at various time periods, including during entry, pursuant to shares set forth by the State Prisons, Security and Corrective Organization in all prisons and penal institutes as well as use of resources and facilities, obtaining health equipment and materials from the offices of vice chancellors of universities of

medical science as well as pharmaceutical firms and hygiene materials production centers;

- Creating and equipping a quarantine section to detect diseases of new arrivals, high-risk and infectious diseases like HIV/AIDS, sexually transmittable diseases, hepatitis, drug addiction, active patient detection and screening mental health;
- Setting up health bases with the participation of offices of vice chancellors of universities of medical sciences to offer health services;
- Medical exams during stay, daily checkups, seasonal disease checkups, contagious and non-contagious disease visits, epidemics control (general medicine, specialized medicine, dental medicine, psychiatry, gynecology and infectious diseases medicine);
- Supply and distribution of all drugs for contagious and non-contagious chronic diseases, antibiotics, drugs for heart failure, blood pressure, neurosurgery, psychiatry, diabetes, etc. gratuitously;
- Hospitalization of patients outside prison if need be;
- Identifying prisoners with untreatable diseases and introducing them to Coroner's Office to receive medical advice for alternatives to imprisonment;
- Holding health course for new arrivals and periodic education for prisoners through distributing pamphlets on individual and public health, high-risk diseases, drug addiction treatment, occupational health, etc.;
- Training voluntary prisoners by the Ministry of Health, Treatment and Medical Education to upgrade the safety of prisons;

- Developing new methods for disposal of prison wastes in order to prevent microbial and viral contamination in prisons and protective water resources and the environment;
- Development and equipment of sections and wards with industrial vacuum cleaners;
- Development and equipment of mechanized washing rooms in prisons to upgrade individual and public health; and,
- Equipment and conversion of traditional kitchens to industrial kitchens.

The small number of deaths in prisons indicates the positive and effective measures, including but not limited to active patient detection at arrival, disease prevention and treatment of patients infected with viral and bacterial contagious diseases, proper management of dispatch of prisoners with emergency and non-emergency acute conditions, expansion of interaction and further coordination with provincial universities of medical sciences, hiring specialized and committed manpower and, finally, timely and high-quality education of prison staff.

C. Measures undertaken by the State Prisons and Security and Corrective Measures Organization, (SPSCMO)

- PREPARATIONS FOR EMERGENCY CONDITIONS

Given the emergence of the coronavirus pandemic and the necessity of preparing penitentiary clinics, through five videoconference meetings, relevant organs were briefed and healthcare protocols and instructions for emergency conditions were drawn by the Department of Healthcare and the

Epidemic and Crisis Task Force, which was distributed across the country with Letter No. 1143/98/1372, dated 19 January 2020, attached therewith, and all provinces were required to comply with COVID-19 health protocols. Furthermore, during the last meeting held on this issue, prison checklist forms including COVID-19 control measures, patient identification and COVID-19 screening were explained for all provinces and emphasis was laid upon the completion of all forms. The process of patient identification and necessary preventive measures against COVID-19 were highlighted during the meeting.

- PATIENT IDENTIFICATION, ISOLATION

In the light of the necessity of precise identification of patients for quarantine, the following measures are adopted on a regular basis: regular daily patient identification and controlling vital signs particularly body temperature measuring by non-contact thermometer, recording signs in the quarantine form, designing new quarantine forms with focus on the coronavirus, forming precise medical files, isolating patients and those with high-risk diseases and settling them in separate places.

- VISITATION, TREATMENT AND MEDICATION

Daily visits twice a day during morning and evening by general practitioners, identification of patients with fever in quarantine and sections besides routine visits totaling 2,035,517 visits, identifying 10,910 cases of fever, 55,681 persons under pharmaceutical treatment, 14,474 isolated cases, 13,592 cases under monitoring and 1,388 cases of referral to hospitalization of suspected coronavirus cases due to fever, providing more than 9,226 paraclinical services including but not limited to radiography, blood test, urinary test and so on – from 22 February 2020.

- SUPPLYING DISINFECTANTS

Purchase of 30,000 liters of disinfectants, 4,000 face masks, 150 protection goggles, 500 face shields with 300 extra windshields, 300,000 bottles of 250cc methadone, 15,000 chloroquine tablets by the Committee of

Organization and Distribution in Prisons, distribution of more than 22,000 health packages, supply of 4,000 packages containing 1,000 pairs of latex gloves by the Tehran Prosecutor's Office. The aspects of cooperation by universities of medical sciences about COVID-19 include regular services offered to the general public, including hospitalization of COVID+ patients in critical conditions, conducting COVID-19 tests and supply of necessary medications for prisoners. It did not include any other widespread and regular services.

- FIELD PRESENCE

In the wake of the emergence of the first case of COVID-19 in Qom, SPSCMO health authorities convened in a meeting on 22 February 2020 with the Crisis Committee and Qom Province Security Council in the presence of the chancellor of Qom University of Medical Sciences and the provincial governor of Qom. Prisons across Khuzestan province were also visited after suspected cases were reported in the women's section of Sepidar Prison. Furthermore, on 18 May 2020 and 19 May 2020, the Fashafouyeh Prison, Karaj Prison as well as prisons in Markazi and Sistan and Baluchestan provinces were visited.

- MASK AND OVERALL PRODUCTION

Given the serious shortage of personal protective equipment including masks and disposable overalls, the penitentiary manufactures embarked on producing masks and overalls in compliance with health and safety requirements. More than ten provinces are now active in this field.

- SPRAYING AND DISINFECTING PRISON SECTIONS AND ALL INMATES' RESIDENCES BASED ON PROTOCOLS

Given the daily entry and departure of prison staff and prisoners, all surfaces of divisions and sections, particularly quarantine sections, were

sprayed and disinfected by fogging machine based on the protocols set by the Ministry of Health, Treatment and Medical Education.

- TRAINING PRISONERS ON PANDEMICS

Regular education of prisoners about respecting health protocols and learning how to prevent the coronavirus and respiratory diseases; more than 105,400 persons-hours.

- COVID-19 BROCHURE

These measures include coronavirus education clip specific to prisoners – produced by the Kurdistan Province Prisons Organization, designing posters to prevent respiratory diseases, designing information posters on individual and collective health, personal protection, self-care, controlling sign and symptoms, social distancing and correct hand wash.

- UPDATING AND INSTRUCTIONS

Upon the announcement of the outbreak of flue in some provinces and the emergence of COVID-19 in China, the Epidemic and Crisis Task Force moved to update flu-related instructions and incorporated COVID-19 instructions in its guidance following consultation with provincial health officials and experts reviewing prison conditions. The focus on the update instructions was to conduct patient identification in prisons, offer training, guarantee ventilation and putting clinics on standby. The directives compiled and communicated hitherto are outlined as hereunder:

1. Directive on respiratory diseases management and care;
2. Directive on care, diagnosis and treatment of the novel coronavirus in China (in three editions: 28 January 2002, 5 February 2020 and 15 February 2020);
3. Executive directive on protecting psychological health during epidemics and isolation;
4. Directive on admission of and looking after furloughed prisoners;

5. Directive on nutritional support in dealing with outpatient and inpatient COVID+ patients;
6. Health directive on fighting COVID-19 and wave of epidemic at workplace; and
7. Executive directive on controlling COVID-19 in prison during outbreak of epidemic waves.

- PREPARATIONS TO ADMIT FURLOUGHED PRISONERS

In the light of putting a large number of prisoners on furlough and the necessity of providing sufficient space and residential area as well as screening and identifying patients amongst those returning from furlough, the urgency of preparations and needs was announced to the director of SPSCMO and the director of COVID-19 Taskforce of SPSCMO.

- DATA GATHERING AND ANALYSIS

Data on COVID-19 is gathered from prisons across the country and analyzed on a daily basis.

Following the COVID-19 outbreak, the Government formed the National Coronavirus Taskforce and has hitherto left no stones unturned and exhausted all efforts to bring the novel COVID-19 to its knees. The President of the Islamic Republic of Iran supervises the aforementioned Taskforce, with the Ministry of Health, Treatment and Medical Education holding the executive authority.

GENERAL & NATIONAL MEASURES & ACTIVITIES FOR CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

- Teaching how to practice respiratory hygiene by covering mouth and nose, using facial masks or tissue when coughing or sneezing;
- Restricted traffic in busy areas such as places of pilgrimage, tourism, and markets;
- Closed kindergartens, schools, and universities;
- Reduced office working hours;
- Cancelled congregational and Friday prayers;
- Cancelled all multiplayer sport matches including but not limited to football and volleyball;
- Disinfected populated places such as bus stops, bus rapid transits (BRTs) and subways;
- Limited access and identification of COVID+ suspects at the entrance and exit of a number of cities; and
- Created groups and teams to diagnose the disease through district health centers located in different areas of the affected cities.

Virtual Education via Digital Platforms Developed and Applied by the Government:

In response to Iran's coronavirus outbreak in late February, one of the government's first actions was to close schools and universities on March 5, helping the education of millions of students from home through E-learning. Schools are encouraged to build necessary structures for next year. This reduces transportation and energy consumption and will also benefit the public society for receiving education services remotely.

Increased Number of Virtual Training Courses:

In response to significant demands due to the COVID-19 pandemic which has resulted in shutdown of schools, many online learning platforms are being offered in Iran. Education has changed with the distinctive rise of E-learning, whereby teaching is undertaken remotely and on digital platforms. This reduces transportation and energy consumption and will also benefit the public society for receiving remote education services. This also reduces the costs of training programs and enhances education equity across the country.

Increase in Industrial and Small-Scale Production of Goods Demanded for COVID-19 Response (Masks, Ventilators, Sanitizers, etc.):

Many provinces in Iran are self-sufficient in mask production and again following a second wave of infections since 6 July 2020, the Government has placed a ban on the export of face masks. The Government also helps increase production of goods in industrial and small-scale level to combat COVID-19. This new area of small business helps in acting against the pandemic and also promotes the decentralized economy as a measure to mitigate the climate change in the economy-side emission reduction target.

Promotion of Digital Governmental Services:

Iran's progress towards achieving E-government is developing successfully, and the evolution is becoming more dynamic and planned. All appropriate authorities and decisions makers both public and private such as administrative departments, educational establishments, finance and political authorities, legislators and media are committed. Moving toward a successful implementation of E-government and computerization of existing systems needs fundamental arrangements in order to use the existing possibilities and resources. Achieving this process requires the government organizations efforts. This reduces transportation and energy consumption and will also benefit the public society for governmental services, remotely. This also reduces the costs of the services and enhances the equity in the country.

Improved Indoor Air Ventilation Systems for Indoor Air Quality Benefit of COVID-19 Exposure Control Measure:

An important approach taken for lowering the concentrations of indoor air pollutants or contaminants including any potentially airborne viruses is to increase ventilation – the amount of outdoor air coming indoors. Ensuring proper ventilation with outside air can help reduce the concentration of airborne contaminants, including viruses, indoors. Following this fact, Iran is facilitating its governmental buildings and offices with proper equipment.

Controlled Eco-Tourism Align with Ecological Capacities in Rural Areas:

In order to control the spread of the pandemic in rural areas, traveling to such destinations is restricted by the Government. This also reduces the extra ecological pressure on the eco-tourism in rural areas, which are highly vulnerable and damaged from the adverse effects of the climate change.

Finance for IT and Digital Start-Up Activities:

Iran's startup scene is rapidly growing and holds great potential. A very special focus is given in promotion of IT technologies which reduces transportation and energy consumption and will also benefit the public society for receiving governmental and private services remotely.

Development of Digital Economic Activities (e.g., Online Shopping, Remote Medical Services, etc.):

While many struggle to keep their businesses afloat, startups and online shopping are cashing in on the health crisis by offering much-needed medical services. Online shopping platforms have also seen a boom in turnover at a time when the Internet has become the safest way for shopping and window-shopping amid social distancing. This reduces transportation and energy consumption and will also benefit the public society for receiving governmental and private services remotely.

Climate Mitigation & Adaptation Measures

Increasing the Number of Public Transportation Fleet (Bus & Subway):

With the increasing tendency towards using public transportation in the Iranian capital city, Tehran, adhering to social distancing will turn into a farfetched goal. Keeping a safe distance between passengers becomes almost impossible if the number goes higher, for example 450,000. Therefore, it is critically important to increase the number of public transportation fleet in Megacities. The Government is set to increase the capacity of public transportation which has co-benefits of green recovery from COVID-19.

Work from Home for 1/3 of the Workforce:

Since March 2020, with the aim of keeping more people at home; many government employees work from home; and, civil servants with sensitive jobs that are vital for the public are allowed to work from the office. This reduces the energy consumption from transportation and at the work places while keeping people safe from the pandemic.

Adopting Climate Intelligent Management in Protected Areas:

Proper conservation of the biodiversity is of great importance. 11% of Iran is considered to have environmentally protected areas to enhance biodiversity. In-person monitoring systems are costly and increase the risk of health issues. Therefore, climate intelligent management technologies and approaches are planned to be implemented to monitor and conserve the ecosystem assets in the protected areas. Furthermore, a beta project for the climate intelligent management in protected areas is set to be executed in three protected areas. The main objectives of which are to:

- Sustainable management of vegetation with climate resilience approach;
- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions; and
- Empower rural communities on sustainable use of natural resources.

Preparation of National Adaptation Plan in Health Sector:

With respect to preventive measures taken by the Government such as social isolation, quarantining, screening methods, and flight suspensions due to the pandemic, it is highly assured that the best strategies and the most successful approaches are implemented to confront the coronavirus. Iran has put in place timely and strict measures to halt the spread of the disease and diminish its deadly consequences. The spread of new virus such as the COVID-19 pandemic, which might be related to the increased temperature, is considered as one of the main elements of the national adaptation plan.

II. During Unilateral & Illegal Sanctions Imposed by the US

A) The latest Developments in the Legislative Process

In addition to ratifying and notifying of the Charter of Citizenship Rights in December 2016, the most important laws adopted in the field of protection and promotion of human rights are as follows:

- The Anti-Narcotics Law Amendment, November 2015;
- The Law on the Protection of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, January 2018;
- The Law on the Protection of Development and Sustainable Employment in Rural and Nomadic Areas by Using the National Development Fund, September 2017;
- The Law on the Retirement of Employed Women with 20 Years of Service, January 2017;
- The Law on the Reduction of Working Hours of Women with Special Conditions, September 2016;
- Amendments to the Law on the Balanced Use of the State's Facilities to Improve the Standards of Less-Developed Areas, October 2015;
- The Code of Criminal Procedure, enforced in 2015;
- The Law on Compulsory Insurance for Third-Party Damage Caused by Vehicle Accidents, November 2015; (Payment of “Diye” to victims irrespective of their gender and religion);
- The Act on Prevention of Crime, 2015;
- Instructions for organizing prisoners and reducing the prison population in September 2016; and
- Amendment to the law on fight against drug trafficking.

B) Public Health

- Significant progress of Iran in the field of health on the basis of the Global Innovation Index 2019;
- Iran ranks 1st in surgical treatment of cleft lip and palate, 2015;

- Iran ranks 1st in endometriosis surgery in terms of the number of less aggressive surgeries in the British Surgery Association;
- Free implementation of the Health Screening Initiative in nomadic areas;
- Control of social harms including addiction and high-risk behaviors, through enjoyment of free social health services;
- Production of more than 70% of medicines for domestic market;
- Iran among top 10 countries in liver transplant with at least 6,000 liver transplants annually; and
- Iran ranks 1st in dental implant treatments, as an important treatment in dentistry, throughout Western Asia and Eastern Mediterranean.

C) Cooperation with International Human Rights Mechanisms

- Iran's accession to 20 international human rights treaties;
- Extension of invitations to three thematic Special Rapporteurs to visit Iran;
- Bilateral dialogues on human rights with 13 countries;
- Visit of OHCHR delegations to Iran to identify fields of cooperation; and
- Adoption of the 3rd UPR report.

D) Family, Women and Girls and Children

- 1,400 active female editors-in-chief in media outlets;
- 27,000 female university professors;
- The Bill on Dignity and Protection of Women against Violence;
- 970 female judges in the judiciary;
- Free legal counseling for female victims of violence;
- Law on Reduction of Work Hours of Employed Women with Special Conditions;
- The Document on promotion of the status of women and the family;
- Women account for 56 percent of the total number of university students;
- Implementation of the insurance plan for housewives and single girls;
- Establishment of Health Homes for girls at risk of social harm;

- Approval of laws, amendment and review on protection of children, 2015-2019;
- Amendment of the Islamic Penal Code (in protection of children); and
- Formation of the committees on prevention of child abuse.

E) Human Rights and Freedom of Expression

- Issuance of 8,242 licenses for media outlets;
- Presence of 170 foreign news agencies;
- Presence of 322 foreign news outlets in Iran;
- Issuance of license for 258 political parties and associations;
- Presence of 25,000 active registered NGOs;
- Citizens' Rights of the Executive, 2016;
- Approval of the Charter of Citizens' Rights by the President;
- The Law on the presence of religious minorities in councils, 2018;
- Religious minorities, with a population of 150,000, account for less than half a percent (0.2%) of the national population, and they hold five seats in the Parliament;
- Prohibition of any insult, humiliation, intimidation or inciting hatred towards ethnicities and followers of religions;
- Inclusion of human rights subject in educational textbooks;
- Training courses on human rights for judges and law enforcement;
- Launching and promotion of "Citizens' Rights Clinics";
- Holding human rights workshops;
- Holding human rights conferences;
- Publishing books and academic dissertations on human rights;
- 4,000 active NGOs in human rights field;
- Adoption of 20 laws, 5 bills and 4 plans to protect and promote human rights (2015-2019);
- Law on Activities of Political Parties and Groups, November 2016;
- Establishment of the National Committee for Humanitarian Rights in Red Crescent Society of Iran;
- Sending humanitarian assistance including food and medicine to a number of disaster-affected countries; and

- Assisting the war-stricken countries with reconstruction.

F) Education and Sports

- Increasing literacy rate in the age group 6 and over (From 87.1% in 2015 to 88.8%);
- Depriving children from education is considered as a crime and entails cash fine for the culprit;
- Launching the website “Our Homework” for the children deprived of education;
- Distribution of 7,000 free educational packages in less developed regions;
- Using the capacity of NGOs to identify and educate children deprived of education;
- Establishment of 3,000 rural sports complexes; and
- Allocation of 411 sport centers for persons with disabilities.

G) Persons with Disabilities

- Drafting of the “National Strategic Plan” on making public places and facilities accessible to persons with disabilities;
- Approval of the law on employment of 3% of the workforce of governmental departments from persons with disabilities;
- Implementation of the plan on prevention of discrimination against persons with disabilities; and
- Provision of free education to persons with disabilities, at all universities across the country.

H) Refugees

- Generous hosting of more than three million refugees;
- Free education for 480,000 refugee children;
- Medical insurance coverage for refugees;
- Holding training courses with the cooperation of UNHCR;

- Professional and vocational empowerment of 12,196 refugees in 200 professions and issuance of 270,000 work permits; and
- Providing NGOs with financial support to protect refugees.

I) Economy

- Access of 80.02% of the rural population and 99.2% of the urban population to piped drinking water;
- Access of 100% of the urban population and 99.9% of the rural population to electricity;
- Access of 98% of cities and 82% of villages to piped gas;
- Drinking water filtration by nuclear technology;
- Commissioning of Bushehr nuclear electricity power plants;
- Increase of irrigation and drainage networks to more than 200 million and 350 thousand hectares;
- Issuance of 10,632 activity licenses for labor organizations;
- Coverage of more than 12,500,000 people by medical insurance policies;
- Enjoyment of workers of unemployment and disability insurance;
- Unemployment insurance recipients' number stands at 259,286 individuals, of whom 77% are male and 23% female; and
- By the modernization of enterprises and workshops and provision of facilities, 18,000 unemployment insurance recipients have re-entered the job market.



سفارت جمهوری اسلامی ایران

مسکو

تاریخ: ۱۳۹۹/۰۷/۲۸
شماره: ۲۲۱۱/۳۳۱/۳۰۶۹۳
دارد

تاریخ:
شماره:
پیوست:

باسمه تعالی

«یادداشت»

آنی

سفارت جمهوری اسلامی ایران با ابراز تعارفات خود به وزارت امور خارجه فدراسیون روسیه احتراماً اشعار می‌دارد:

پیرو یادداشت شماره ۳۰۶۸۰ مورخ ۱۳۹۹/۰۷/۲۳، در خصوص قطعنامه پیشنهادی کانادا علیه جمهوری اسلامی ایران در نشست کمیته سوم و هفتاد و پنجمین نشست مجمع عمومی سازمان ملل متحد، به پیوست خلاصه گزارش «اقدامات جمهوری اسلامی ایران در شرایط ویژه ناشی از شیوع ویروس کرونا در زندان‌ها و سایر دستاوردها در دوره اعمال تحریم‌های یک‌جانبه آمریکا»، ایفاد می‌گردد. موجب امتنان خواهد بود چنانچه گزارش مذکور برای نهادهای ذیصلاح فدراسیون روسیه ارسال گردد.

فرصت را مغتنم شمرده احترامات فائقه را تجدید می‌نماید.

✓ وزارت امور خارجه فدراسیون روسیه،

دپارتمان همکاری‌های بشردوستانه و حقوق بشر

رونوشت:

- وزارت امور خارجه فدراسیون روسیه،

دپارتمان دوم آسیا

- سرکار خانم تاتیانا ماکسکالکوا

رییس محترم آمبودزمان و کمیسیون عالی حقوق بشر فدراسیون روسیه

