## IRAN’S CURRENT STATUS ON INTERNATIONAL TREATIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INTERNATIONAL TREATY</th>
<th>SUBJECT OF THE TREATY</th>
<th>IRAN’S STATE OF RATIFICATION AND SIGNATURE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **The Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide** (December 1948) | This Convention recognizes genocide, whether committed in time of peace or in time of war, as a crime against humanity. Genocide is defined as any act committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial, or religious group as such. | Signed: December 8, 1949  
Ratified: August 14, 1956  
(without reservation)                                                                 |
| **International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination** (March 1966) | This Convention reaffirms the fundamental equality of all persons and that discrimination between human beings on the grounds of race, color or ethnic origin is a violation of the human rights proclaimed in the Universal Declaration. It also obliges States parties to adopt legislative, judicial, administrative and other measures to prevent and punish racial discrimination. | Signed: March 8, 1967  
Ratified: August 29, 1968  
(without reservation)                                                                 |
| **International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights** (December 1966) | This Covenant seeks to promote and protect:  
- The right to work in just and favorable conditions.  
- The right to social protection, to an adequate standard of living and to the highest attainable standards of physical and mental wellbeing.  
- The right to education and the enjoyment of benefits of cultural freedom and scientific progress. | Signed: April 4, 1968  
Ratified: June 24, 1975  
(without reservation)                                                                 |
| **International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights**  
(December 1966) | This Covenant deals with rights such as:  
- Freedom of movement;  
- Equality before the law;  
- The right to a fair trial and presumption of innocence;  
- Freedom of thought, conscience and religion;  
- Freedom of opinion and expression;  
- Peaceful assembly;  
- Participation in public affairs and elections; and  
- Protection of minority rights.  

It also prohibits:  
- Arbitrary deprivation of life;  
- Torture, cruel or degrading treatment or punishment;  
- Slavery and forced labor;  
- Arbitrary arrest or detention;  
- Arbitrary interference with privacy;  
- War propaganda; and  
- Advocacy of racial or religious hatred.  

Signed: April 4, 1968  
Ratified: June 24, 1975  
(without reservation) |
| --- | --- |
| **Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights**  
(December 1966 and March 1989) | This Covenant has two optional protocols. The First Optional Protocol, a procedural instrument, establishes an individual complaint mechanism for any individual claiming to be victims of violations of any rights set forth in the Covenant.  

The Second Optional Protocol establishes substantive obligations towards abolition of the death penalty.  

NO COMMITMENT |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Convention</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Accession</th>
<th>Ratification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid (November 1973)</strong></td>
<td>This Convention declares that apartheid is a crime against humanity and that, “inhuman acts resulting from the policies and practices of apartheid and similar policies and practices of racial segregation and discrimination” are international crimes (Article 1).</td>
<td><strong>Accession:</strong> April 17, 1985 (without reservation)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (December 1979)</strong></td>
<td>With 185 States parties, this Convention, known as CEDAW, guarantees women’s equality before the law and specifies measures to eliminate discrimination against women with respect to political and public life, nationality, education, employment, health, marriage and the family.</td>
<td><strong>NO COMMITMENT</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (December 1984)</strong></td>
<td>This Convention, with 144 States parties, defines torture as an international crime, holds States parties accountable for preventing torture and requires them to punish perpetrators. No exceptional circumstances may be invoked to justify torture, nor may a torturer offer a defense of having acted under orders.</td>
<td><strong>NO COMMITMENT</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **International Convention against Apartheid in Sports (December 1985)** | The Convention, as part of the United Nations’ struggle to fight against apartheid in South Africa, condemns a system of institutionalized racial segregation and discrimination for the purpose of establishing and maintaining domination by one racial group in sports activities, whether organized on a professional or an amateur basis. Member States and NGOs have used the Covenant to condemn Israel for its mistreatment and discrimination of Palestinians. | **Signed:** May 16, 1986  
**Ratified:** January 22, 1988 (without reservation) |  |
| Convention on the Rights of the Child (November 1989) | This Convention is the first legally binding instrument to incorporate the full range of human rights from civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights. The Convention sets out these rights in 54 articles and two Optional Protocols. It spells out the basic human rights that children everywhere have. | Signed: September 5, 1991  
Ratified: July 13, 1994 (with reservation) |
<p>| International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (December 1990) | This Convention aims to foster respect for migrant workers’ human rights. | NO COMMITMENT |
| Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (May 2000) | The General Assembly in 2000 adopted two Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child: one prohibits the recruitment of children under 18 into armed forces or their participation in hostilities; the other strengthens prohibitions and penalties concerning the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography. | Signed: September 24, 2010 |
| Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (December 2006) | This Convention outlaws discrimination against persons with disabilities in all areas of life, including employment, education, health services, transportation and access to justice. | Accession: October 23, 2009 (with reservation) |
| Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (December 2006) | An Optional Protocol to the convention gives individuals recourse to that Committee when all national options have been exhausted. | NO COMMITMENT |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (December 2006)</strong></th>
<th>The Convention prohibits the practice of enforced disappearances and calls on States parties to make it an offence under their domestic laws. It also affirms the right of victims and their families to know the circumstances of such disappearances and the fate of the disappeared person, as well as to claim reparations.</th>
<th>NO COMMITMENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (December 2008)</strong></td>
<td>This Optional Protocol provides a procedural instrument for the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to consider complaints from individuals or groups who claim their rights under the Covenant have been violated.</td>
<td>NO COMMITMENT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>