



Permanent Mission  
of the Federal Republic of Germany  
to the Office of the United Nations and  
to the other International Organizations  
Geneva

**United Nations Human Rights Council  
20th Session of the UPR Working Group**

**Geneva, 31.10.2014**

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**German questions and recommendations to  
Iran**

**German National Statement**

Thank you, Mr. President.

Germany welcomes the delegation of Iran to the UPR and would like to ask the following questions:

- What measures does Iran take to prevent child, early and forced marriage, including temporary marriage of girls?
- Which next steps are planned with regard to the draft Citizens' Rights Charter launched in 2013?

Germany would like to make the following recommendations:

1. Take measures to ensure equal access of women to higher education and professional life, including by repealing the restrictions on female students regarding dozens of study subjects in state universities, and by lifting the ban on women in certain professions.
2. Ensure full respect for freedom of expression and opinion, including the freedom of the media, and guarantee unfettered access for all persons in Iran to domestic and foreign media information both offline and online.
3. Announce a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its eventual abolition. Pending this, urgent steps should be taken to reduce its application, in line with international minimum standards.
4. Immediately end all public executions.
5. Cooperate with all UN special procedures mandate holders who wish to visit Iran.

I thank you, Mr. President.

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**Questions Submitted in Advance by Germany:**

1. What measures is Iran taking to ensure universal school education for children, to improve school enrolment rates among children belonging to Nomadic communities and to prevent early school drop out of girls among ethnic minorities and in rural areas of the country?
2. Treaty bodies and human rights organizations have raised the issue of religious discrimination and public incitement to hatred and violence on grounds of religion or belief. What steps is Iran taking to prevent such discrimination, including with regard to job restrictions experienced by persons belonging to certain religious minorities, such as the Bahai and Sunni Muslims? What is done to counter and prevent incitement to hatred and violence? How does Iran ensure the freedom of religion or belief for persons belonging to religious communities not explicitly recognized in the Iranian Constitution, including with regard to the freedom, either individually or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest one's religion or belief in worship, observance, practice and teaching?

