

Forum: Human Rights Commission

Topic: Promoting and protecting women’s rights and addressing gender-based legal and social restrictions in the Islamic Republic of Iran

President

Introduction

Promoting and protecting women's rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran as well as eliminating gender-based legal and social restriction remains the most vital human rights issues engaging the global community. After the 1979 revolution, Iran has constructed a legal, political, and social system that has shaped the rights and status of women. Over 45.5 million women make up Iran's population, each facing restrictions affecting areas such as family law, marriage and divorce, inheritance, political participation, employment, freedom of movement, and compulsory dress regulations. Despite the Iranian government reinforcing the belief that these laws reflect its constitutional principles, religious values, and cultural identity, the United Nations, international human rights organizations and many legal experts highlighted issues with their compatibility with internationally recognized principles of equality, non-discrimination, and fundamental human rights.

To understand the current and ongoing situation in Iran, historical examination of its development is required. Before the 1979 Revolution, Iranian women had access to education, voting rights, employment opportunities, and greater protections under the Family Protection Laws. After the revolution, the newly established Islamic Republic rearranged the country's legal framework according to its official interpretation of Islamic jurisprudence under the principle of *Velayat-e Faqih* (Guardianship of the Islamic Jurist). This resulted in pivotal changes to women's legal status and public participation.

After the death of Mahsa (Jina) Amini in 2022, international attention toward women's rights in Iran intensified, which caused the nationwide *Woman, Life, Freedom* movement to emerge, advocating for greater equality, civil liberties, and political reform. The escalation of conflict involving Iran, Israel, and the United States during 2025-2026 has intensified challenges for women in Iran by disrupting access to essential services, increasing displacement and economic hardship and reinforcing security measures that have further restricted women's rights and freedoms. The United Nations has warned that armed conflict and instability can heavily affect women and girls through disruptions to essential services, increased insecurity, displacement, and reduced access to humanitarian support. These challenges demonstrate the importance of ensuring women's rights remain protected during periods of political and military tension.

Iran remains at the centre of international discussions concerning the relationship between state sovereignty, religious governance, and universal human rights, as a Member State of the United Nations. To address gender-based legal and social restrictions, we must take into consideration Iran's domestic legal framework, international human rights obligations, and the complex realities facing women in times of both social and political instability. It is essential for delegates to seek developed and balanced approaches to promoting and protecting women's rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran by understanding the historical background, current challenges, and different perspectives.

Definition of Key Terms

1. Gender-Based Discrimination

Definition: Gender-based discrimination refers to the exclusion, unequal treatment, or restrictions imposed on individuals because of their gender. It occurs when laws, policies, or social practices create unequal rights, opportunities, or protections between genders.

Relevance to the topic: International organizations in Iran have raised concerns regarding legal differences between men and women such as marriage, divorce, inheritance, child custody, and access to certain positions. These differences are considered by many human rights organizations to contribute to gender inequality.

2. Gender Apartheid

Definition: Gender apartheid refers to a system of systemic discrimination, separation, or exclusion based on gender. The term is used by some human rights advocates and legal scholars to describe situations where state policies created a sustained system of male dominance and female exclusion.

Relevance to the topic: Some organizations and activists have used the term to describe restrictions placed on women in Iran and Afghanistan, arguing that these policies create a systematic form of gender-based oppression. Yet, gender apartheid is not currently recognized as a separate crime under international law, and discussions continue regarding its legal recognition.

3. Compulsory Veiling

Definition: Compulsory veiling refers to laws requiring women and girls to wear specific forms of religious clothing such as the hijab, in public spaces. These requirements may be enforced through legal penalties, surveillance, or other state measures.

Relevance to the topic: After the 1979 Iranian Revolution, Iran introduced mandatory hijab regulations. Enforcement of these laws has become one of the most internationally discussed aspects of women's rights in Iran, particularly following the 2022 death of Mahsa (Jina) Amini and subsequent protests.

4. Islamic Republic of Iran (IRI)

Definition: The Islamic Republic of Iran (IRI) is the political system established after the 1979 Iranian Revolution. It combines elected institutions, such as the presidency and parliament, with religious institutions that hold significant authority over political and legal matters.

Relevance to the topic: The structure of the IRI influences how laws concerning women's rights are created, interpreted, and enforced, making it essential to understanding the relationship between religion, government, and gender policy in Iran.

5. Velayat-e Faqih (Guardianship of the Islamic Jurist)

Definition: Velayat-e Faqih is a political and religious doctrine that argues a qualified Islamic Jurist should hold authority over governance. It became the foundation of Iran's post-revolution political system.

Relevance to the topic: This principle grants significant authority to the Supreme Leader and shapes Iran's constitutional framework, including the interpretation of laws relating to social and personal matters.

6. Supreme Leader

Definition: The Supreme Leader is the highest-ranking political and religious authority in Iran. The position holds significant influence over Iran's military, judiciary, media policies, and major national decisions.

Relevance to the topic: Because the Supreme Leader has authority over major state institutions, the position plays an important role in shaping policies related to women's rights, religious regulations, and social restrictions.

7. Morality Police (Guidance Patrol)

Definition: The morality police, officially known as the Guidance Patrol, are Iranian law enforcement units responsible for enforcing regulations regarding public ~~behavior~~behaviour, including dress codes.

Relevance to the topic: The morality police gained international attention following the 2022 detention and death of Mahsa (Jina) Amini, who was arrested for allegedly violation compulsory hijab regulations. Her death became a catalyst for the Woman, Life, Freedom movement.

8. Woman, Life, Freedom Movement

Definition: The Woman, Life, Freedom movement is a protest movement that emerged in Iran in 2022 following the death of Mahsa (Jina) Amini. It calls for greater equality, personal freedoms, and broader social and political reforms.

Relevance to the topic: The movement brought international attention to women's rights issues in Iran and highlighted concerns regarding freedom of expression, bodily autonomy, and government restrictions.

9. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)

Definition: The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) is a United Nations treaty adopted in 1979 that establishes international standards for eliminating discrimination against women.

Relevance to the topic: CEDAW is often considered the international "bill of rights" for women. Iran has neither signed nor ratified CEDAW and is therefore not a State Party to the Convention or legally bound by its provisions. The issue remains part of broader discussions about Iran's international commitments regarding women's rights.

10. Bodily Autonomy

Definition: Bodily Autonomy refers to an individual's right to make decisions regarding their own body without coercion or unjustified interference.

Relevance to the topic: Debates surrounding compulsory veiling in Iran often centre on bodily autonomy, as critics argue that mandatory dress requirements restrict women's ability to make personal choices about their appearance.

11. Family Protection Law

Definition: The Family Protection Law refers to legislation concerning marriage, divorce, custody, and family-related rights.

Relevance to the topic: Iran's family protection laws changed significantly before and after the 1979 revolution. The revision of these laws affected women's rights regarding marriage, divorce procedures, and family authority.

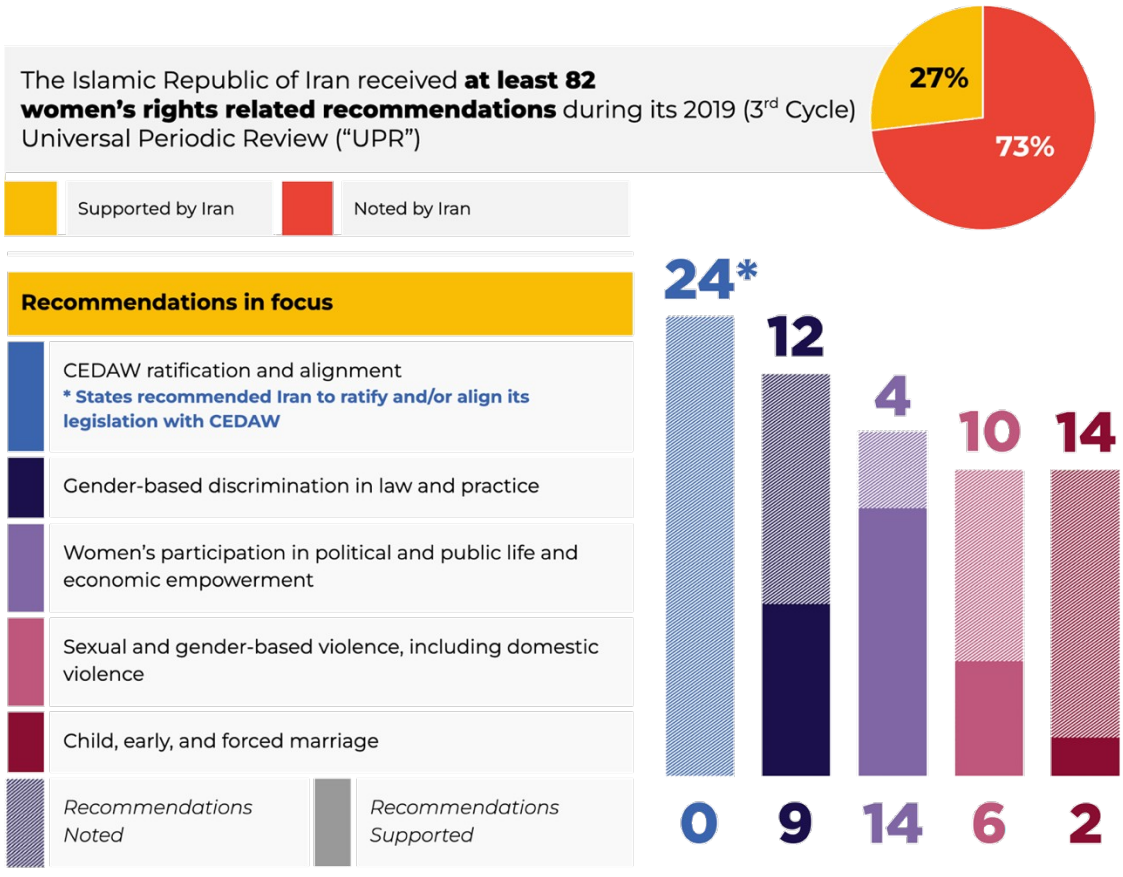


Figure 1, Guillaume. "Factsheet · Women and Girls' Rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran - Impact Iran." 2 Dec. 2024.

General Overview

Historical Origins of Women's Rights in Iran Before the Islamic Republic (1900-1979)

The topic of women's rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran is deeply rooted in a long history of social reform, political transformation, and debates over women's roles in society. During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, particularly Constitutional Revolution of 1905-1911, Iranian's women's movements emerged. Women were heavily involved in political demonstrations, supported educational initiatives, and established organizations advocating for greater social participation and access to education.

These movements created the foundation for future demands regarding women's rights, despite them not immediately achieving legal equality.
The Iranian government advocated for modernization reforms that enhanced women's participation in public life during the Pahlavi monarchy (1925-1979). Policies encouraged women's education and employment under Reza Shah Pahlavi, while the state promoted a more civil public identity.

A policy that intended to modernize society in 1936 introduced a ban on wearing the veil in public spaces yet was criticized by some groups as state interference in personal and religious choices. Women gained significant legal and political advancements under Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlavi. A major milestone in Iranian political history was marked due to the 1963 White Revolution which granted women the right to vote and participate in elections. Women had access and greater protections in marriage, divorce, and child custody due to the Family protection Law of 1967, which expanded in 1975. Access to universities and professional careers also increased during this period.

However, these reforms existed alongside political repression, economic inequality, and dissatisfaction with the monarchy. Many opposition groups criticized the government's modernization policies, adding to the social and political tensions that led to the 1979 Iranian Revolution.

The 1979 Iranian Revolution and the Institutionalization of Gender-Based Restrictions

The Iranian Revolution of 1979 transformed Iran's political system and significantly altered the legal and social position of women. The Islamic Republic was established under Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini after the overthrow of the monarchy.

The earliest changes in society called for the reversal of previous reforms affecting women. New regulations introduced stricter rules regarding marriage, divorce, and child custody, as well as suspending the Family Protection Law. These changes created significant legal differences between men and women in areas such as family responsibilities, inheritance, and personal status. Another major turning point was the introduction of compulsory veiling. Large protests by women who opposed mandatory veiling emerged, as in 1979 the government announced that women working in state institutions would be required to follow Islamic dress codes. By 1983, wearing the

hijab became legally required for all women and girls in public spaces.

Throughout time, restrictions expanded beyond dress requirements which affected women's participation in society such as in employment, political leadership, and legal decision-making. International human rights organizations have argued that Iran's policies regarding these issues limit women's autonomy and equality, despite the Iranian authorities defending these policies as protecting religious and cultural values.

Women's Rights Development, Activism, and social Change in the Islamic Republic (1980-2022)

Iranian women have continued to make significant achievements in education, professional fields, and civil society, despite legal restrictions. Iran's official government National Review submitted to UN Women reported improvements in women's education, healthcare, and political participation, reflecting the government's perspective on progress toward gender equality. However, the report also includes ongoing challenges which include women's economic participation, representation in decision-making positions, remaining legal inequalities.

Education is the leading areas which demonstrates notable progress for Iranian women. Women have increasingly entered universities and professional fields, contributing to scientific and academic development. Despite the educational progress, there was no significant progress in equal opportunities in employment or political leadership. Women continued to face restrictions and limitations in ~~labor~~labour participation, family laws, and access to certain positions.

Women's rights activism emerged alongside these social changes. Many women played important roles in advocating for reforms such as journalists, lawyers, academics, and civil society groups. In 2006, the One Million Signatures Campaign launched which sought to challenge discriminatory laws affecting women's rights in marriage, divorce, and family matters. Iranian women also participated in broader political movements, such as the 2009 Green movement which advocated for gender equality and wider demands for civil liberties.

After the death of Jina Mahsa Amini, a major turning point occurred in September 2022. Jina Mahsa Amini was a 22-year-old Kurdish-Iranian woman who died while in custody of Iran's morality police after being detained over alleged violations of compulsory hijab rules. Her death triggered nationwide protests and movements under the slogan "Woman, Life, Freedom." The movement brought international attention to women's rights issues in Iran and became one of the largest challenges to the Iranian government.

Current Legal restrictions and international responses (2022-2025)

Iranian authorities increased attempts to enforce compulsory hijab regulations after the 2022 protests. According to Amnesty International, women and girls faced intensified surveillance, prosecution, and punishment for refusing to comply with mandatory veiling laws. Punishments included arrests, fines, business closures, and other restrictions.

Iran introduced the "Hijab and Chastity Law" in 2024 which expanded penalties for violations of compulsory veiling requirements. The legislation included possible fines, imprisonment, and

restrictions affecting employment and education. Human Rights organizations criticized the law as increasing state control over women's personal freedoms.

Women in Iran continue to face legal inequalities beyond hijab enforcement in areas such as marriage, divorce, inheritance, and child custody. Human Rights Watch has reported that Iranian women remain subject to laws that do not provide equal rights between men and women in these areas.

Women's Rights in Iran in 2026: Conflict, Security Policies, and Future Challenges

Women's rights in Iran remain affected by both long-standing legal restrictions and increased political instability in 2026. Iranian authorities continued to enforce discriminatory policies affecting women and girls, including compulsory hijab regulations and restrictions on fundamental freedoms according to Human Rights Watch's World Report 2026.

Authorities are continuously using measures such as prosecutions, business closures, vehicle confiscations, digital surveillance to enforce compulsory veiling policies despite the Hijab and Chastity law being suspended, to which Human Rights Watch reported it was not repealed.

Iran is a state Party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR). These treaties require the state to uphold equality before the law, prohibit discrimination, and protect fundamental rights, including freedom of expression, education, work, and participation in public life without discrimination based on gender. However, despite these international legal obligations, significant gaps remain between Iran's treaty commitments and the implementation of women's rights in domestic law and practice, resulting in continued concerns raised by the international community and United Nations human rights mechanisms.

Challenges for human rights protection increased due to the 2025-armed conflict involving Iran and Israel. Iranian authorities increased arrests and restrictions on expression and civil society during periods of heightened security. Human Rights Watch documented mass arrests and increased pressure on activists, journalists, and individuals accused of opposing government policies.

Conflict conditions risk worsening existing vulnerabilities for Iranian women by limiting civil society activity, increasing surveillance, and creating economic and social instability. Nowadays, women-led activism continuously demonstrates the demand for equality within the Iranian society. In the context of AMMUN, the issue of women's rights in Iran highlights the moral challenge of protecting women's rights during political crises. Delegates must think of how the international community can support gender equality, protect fundamental freedoms, and encourage accountability while addressing civilian protection.

Major Parties Involved

Islamic Republic of Iran (IRI)

The government of the Islamic Republic of Iran is the primary cause of restricted policies and laws enforced affecting women's rights within the country. Iran's legal system is shaped by the government's interpretation of Islamic principles following the 1979 Iranian Revolution, which resulted in restrictions affecting women's dress, family law, political participation, and personal freedoms.

The Iranian government continuously highlights the importance of compulsory hijab laws, as they state it protects religious and cultural values which preserve social morality. However, many international human rights organizations have argued that these policies discriminate against women by limiting freedom of expression, bodily autonomy, and equality.

Iranian authorities increased enforcement measures against women challenging compulsory veiling including surveillance, arrests and legal penalties, after the 2022 "Woman, Life, Freedom" protests. Iran has become the central focus of international discussions regarding gender-based restrictions and women's rights after the government's response.

United States of America (USA)

Addressing women's rights issues in Iran through diplomatic pressure, sanctions, and human rights advocacy, the United States of America (USA) has played a significant role in Iran's history. After the government's response to the "Woman, Life, Freedom" movement, the United States has condemned Iran's treatment of women.

The United States began to impose sanctions on Iranian official after the death of Jina Mahsa Amini in 2022, including organizations accused of involvement in human rights abuses, and members of security forces responsible for suppressing protests. These measures aimed to hold Iranian officials accountable and restrict access to financial systems.

Through organizations such as the United Nations, the United States has supported international discussions on women's rights in Iran. Although, Iran argued that the United States represent interference in domestic affairs and negatively affect Iranian citizens through economic consequences.

European Union (EU)

The European Union (EU) has been one of the most active international actors addressing human rights concerns in Iran. The EU targeted sanctions against Iranian individuals and organizations accused of serious human rights violations, used diplomatic measures, and public statements.

The EU imposed sanctions on Iranian officials and institutions following the death of Jina Mahsa Amini, including members of the morality police and security forces involved in suppressing demonstrations. The sanctions included travel bans and asset freezes.

United Nations (UN)

Regarding women's rights and monitoring human rights conditions in Iran, the United Nations

(UN) plays a central role in establishing international standards. The issue relates to international human rights frameworks such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and international treaties such as the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against women (CEDAW), which Iran has not ratified. UN bodies such as the Human Rights Council has repeatedly addressed concerns regarding women's rights in Iran, establishing independent investigations into human rights violations connected to the 2022 protests, as well as examined violations affecting women and girls.

The UN's roles focus on promoting international cooperation, monitoring and reporting accountability, yet cannot directly change domestic policies in Iran because implementation depends on cooperation from member states.

United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC)

One of the most important international mechanisms examining human rights conditions in Iran is the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC). The council created an Independent International Fact-Finding Mission after the 2022 protests to examine alleged violations committed during and after the "Woman, Life, Freedom" movement.

Discrimination against women, restrictions on freedom of expression, suppression of protests, and treatment if activists are all concerns the UNHCR has documented. Its findings provide evidence for discussions among UN member states and contribute to international accountability efforts.

Iranian Women's Rights Activists and Civil Society Movements

The primary drivers of domestic change are Iranian women and civil society organizations highlighting their importance in this issue. Women activists, journalists, lawyers and academics have challenged discriminatory laws and advocated for greater equality for decades.

The One Million Signatures Campaign and the "Woman, Life, Freedom" movement highlight the continued efforts of Iranian women to influence social and legal change. Activists continue to raise awareness about women's rights and demand greater equality despite facing arrests, censorship and government pressure.

Timeline of Events

Date	Event
1979/February/11	*Establishment of the Islamic Republic of Iran:* Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's government begins restructuring Iran's legal system following the overthrow of the Pahlavi monarchy.
1979/February/26	*Effective Abrogation of the Family Protection Law:* Following the Islamic Revolution, the Family Protection Law of 1967 (amended in 1975) was effectively abolished, removing many legal protections related to marriage, divorce,

	child custody, and polygamy.
1979/March/3	*Women barred from serving as judges:* Ayatollah Khomeini announced that women could no longer serve as judges, leading to their removal from judicial positions and reassignment to administrative or advisory roles.
1979/March/8	*International Women's Day protests Compulsory hijab:* Thousands of Iranian women protest to following Islamic dress codes, becoming one of the earliest major protests gender-based restrictions after the revolution.
1980-1983	*Expansion of gender-based legal restrictions:* The government establishes policies that separate men and women in education, workplaces and public spaces, removing women from some positions including judgeship and family laws altering.
1983	*Compulsory hijab becomes legally enforced:* Iran's Islamic Penal Code establishes punishments for women who appear in public without the required Islamic dress.
1989	*Death of Ayatollah Khomeini and constitutional changes:* Ali Khamenei becomes Supreme Leader and the presidency changes under constitutional reforms, and women's rights remain restricted.
1992	*Law allowing women judges to serve as advisors:* After women were removed from judgeships following the revolution, reforms allow women to work in some judicial roles, yet they remain limited from serving as judges with full authority.
1997/May/23	*Election of President Mohammad Khatami:* The reformist government creates more spaces for civil society, women's organizations, and discussions about gender equality, yet major legal restrictions remain.
2003/October/10	*Shirin Ebadi receives the Nobel Peace Prize:* Shirin Ebadi, Iranian lawyer and human rights activist, became the first Iranian and first Muslim woman to receive the prize, highlighting women's rights advocacy in Iran.
2006/August/27	*One Million Signatures Campaign launched*: Iranian activists begin collecting signatures demanding reforms to discriminatory laws affecting women's rights in marriage, divorce, and family matters.
2009/June/12	*Green Movement Protests begin:* Women participate prominently in demonstrations following disputed

	presidential election results, connecting demands for political reform with broader civil rights concerns.
2014/October/22	*Iranian women activists protest acid attacks against women:* Public outrage grows after reports of acid attacks against women accused of violating conservative dress standards, increasing international attention toward women's safety.
2017/December/27	*"Girls of Revolution Street" Protests begin:* Women publicly remove their compulsory hijabs and protest mandatory veiling laws which inspire similar demonstrations across Iran.
2018/February/1	*Continuation of anti-compulsory hijab protests:* Dozens of women participate in demonstrations against mandatory hijab policies, leading to arrests and prosecutions.
2019/October/10	*Iran allows some women to attend football matches:* After international pressure, Iran allows limited attendance of women at men's football matches for the first time in decades.
2021	*Iran submits Beijing+25 National Review to UN Women:* Iran reports progress in women's education, healthcare, and social participation while acknowledging continuing challenges.
2022/September/16	*Death of Jina Mahsa Amini:* Amini dies while being detained by Iran's morality police after being accused of violating compulsory hijab rules. Her death triggers nationwide protests under the slogan "Woman, Life, Freedom."
2022/November/24	*UN Human Rights Council creates an Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on Iran:* The mission investigates human rights violations connected to the "Woman, Life, Freedom" protests.
2023/September/20	*Iranian Parliament approves the "Hijab and Chastity" bill:* The bill proposes stronger punishments for women violating compulsory hijab rules, including financial penalties and restrictions on employment and education.
2024/September	*Guardian Council approves the Hijab and Chastity Law:* the law increases penalties related to compulsory veiling, although its implementation faces delays and controversy.
2024/September/13	*UN Fact-Finding Mission releases an update on women and girls in Iran:* The report highlights continued discrimination, repression, and lack of accountability following the 2022 protests.
2025	*Continued enforcement of restrictions on women:* Human

	Rights Watch reports that authorities continue enforcing compulsory hijab policies through prosecutions, business closures, vehicle confiscations, and surveillance measures.
2025-2026	*Regional conflict and increased security pressures:* The Iran-Israel conflict contributes to a more restrictive security environment. Human Rights Watch reports continued repression of activists and ongoing discrimination against women and girls.

Attempts to solve the issue

1. Establishment of the UN Special Rapporteur About Human Rights in Iran

Human Rights Council Resolution, 24 March 2011 (A/HRC/RES/16/9)

The United Nations Human Rights Council investigated and reported human rights violations, discrimination against women and girls, restrictions on fundamental freedoms and gender-based violence by establishing the Special Rapporteur about human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran. The Special Rapporteur makes recommendations for legal and policy reforms and submits annual reports to the Human Rights Council and the UN General Assembly.

Evaluation: Though the Special Rapporteur's impact is limited as the Iranian government has consistently refused to allow visits to the country and has largely ignored its recommendations, it has been effective in documenting human rights abuses and keeping international attention on women's rights in Iran.

2. Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on the Islamic Republic of Iran

Human Rights Council Resolution, 24 November 2022 (S-35/1)

The UN Human Rights Council created an Independent International Fact-Finding Mission to investigate human rights violations committed during the protests, particularly those affecting women and girls after the death of Mahsa Amini. The mission collects and preserves evidence that may support future accountability efforts.

Evaluation: The Fact-Finding Mission has created evidence of excessive force, arbitrary detention, torture, and gender-based persecution, strengthening international calls for accountability.

3. Engagement with UN Human Rights Mechanisms through universal Periodic Review (UPR) Process

United Nations Human Rights Council Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of Iran (2019 and subsequent cycles)

The Universal Periodic Review (UPR) allows UN Member States to assess Iran's human rights record and provide recommendations regarding women's rights, including eliminating discrimination, improving legal protections, and strengthening women's participation in

public life. During the review process, Iran receives recommendations from other states on issues such as gender equality, access to justice, and compliance with international human rights standards.

Evaluation: While the UPR has increased international dialogue and encouraged Iran to address women's rights concerns, its effectiveness remains limited because recommendations are not legally binding and Iran has often rejected or only partially implemented recommendations related to gender equality. However, the process provides an important diplomatic platform for continued engagement and allows progress to be monitored over time.

Possible Solutions

1. Strengthen international Monitoring and Accountability

The United Nations should expand support for the Independent International Fact-finding mission and the Special Rapporteur on Iran by increasing funding, improving evidence collection and encouraging greater cooperation among member states. Also, states should target sanctions such as travel bans and asset freezes against individuals responsible for serious human rights violations against women, while avoiding measures that harm the general population.

2. Support Iranian women's civil society and human rights defenders

The international community should provide financial, technical, and legal assistance to independent women's rights organizations, journalists, lawyers, and human rights defenders. This support could include emergency protection programs, digital security training, scholarships, and temporary relocation opportunities for activists facing persecution enabling them to continue advocating for women's rights safety.

3. Promote legal and institutional reform

The United Nations should encourage Iran to review and amend laws that discriminate against women, particularly those relating to compulsory dress codes, family law, employment and political participation.

Guiding Questions

1. What is my country's official position on women's rights and gender equality in the Islamic Republic of Iran?
2. How has my country voted on previous UN general assembly and Human Rights Council resolutions concerning human rights in Iran?
3. Does my country support the work of the UN special Rapporteur and the Independent international Fact-Finding Mission on Iran?
4. What international human rights treaties has my country ratified that are relevant to women's rights such as CEDAW?
5. What measures does my country believe are most effective in promoting and protecting women's rights while respecting state sovereignty?
6. Does my country support the use of sanctions or other accountability mechanisms against

individuals responsible for human rights violations in Iran?

7. How can the United Nations better support Iranian women, civil society organizations and human rights defenders?
8. What role should international organizations such as UN Women and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), play in addressing this issue?
9. What legal, educational, or economic initiatives could help improve the rights and opportunities of women and girls in Iran?
10. What practical and internationally acceptable solutions can my delegation propose to strengthen the protection of women's rights in Iran while encouraging constructive dialogue and cooperation?

Appendix

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